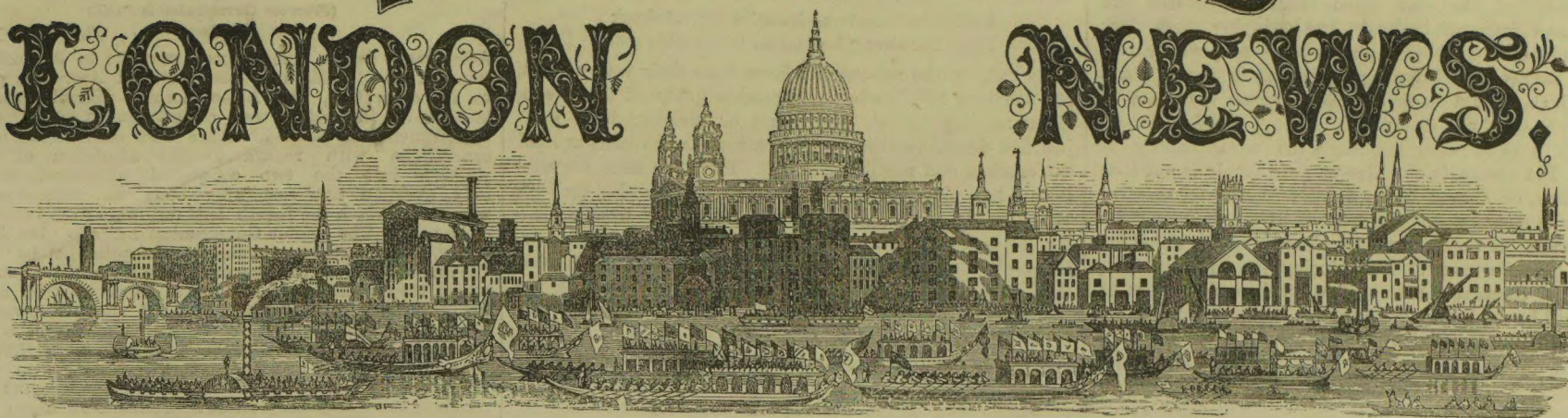


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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"PLEASE TELL US THE TIME!" BY F. SONDERLAND.



### "MAN THE LIFE-BOAT!"

At a period of the year when large numbers of the wealthy and influential classes are enjoying themselves and recruiting their health on the sea-shore, we seem to need no excuse for bringing under their notice some details which should have especial interest for them in the presence of the "melancholy ocean," as Mr. Disraeli said, with a good deal less than his usual felicity of epithet. For assuredly the idea of melancholy is not that which arises, or should arise, in the insular mind when the ocean is mentioned. To most of us the dash of "the salt-sea wave" is about the most pleasant music which we have the good fortune to hear during the twelvemonth; and, lighter considerations apart, we believe that most of us also will be ready to recognise the protective character of "Neptune's salt-wash," and to join in Douglas Jerrold's sentiment, "May nothing but the sea ever divide us from Continental friends—and that always!" Yet, from another point of view, there is something melancholy in the ocean, and it is to that point of view that we would briefly invite attention in connection with a document, a portion of which we have elsewhere epitomised.

The *Wreck Register* for the past year has just been published by the Board of Trade, and as a *conspectus* of the fortunes and chances of navigation it is a singular and suggestive compendium. It deals with the whole case of foreign and home statistics of wrecks, and is a wonderful narrative, if duly considered, of the perils of those "who go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in the deep waters." Figures are to the majority of persons unacceptable; but on such a question as this they represent to anyone who will condescend to give a little thought to their meaning a far more tremendous romance than the "Toilers of the Sea," or any other effort of fiction, however able. But, as our observations are intended towards a practical end, we abstain on the present occasion from any attempt to crowd into a single picture the multifarious groups which are sketched by the *Register*, and we address ourselves rather to the contemplation of the scenes that have recently occurred on our own sea-board, and of the wisely heroic efforts that are constantly made to diminish the tragic character of those scenes.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate the results of the analysis which we elsewhere present, for we have endeavoured to give this in a form that will not repel any reader who is capable of really interesting himself in the subject. It will be seen, and with gratification, that though the causes which tend to wrecks around our coasts have by no means been less potent during the period to which we refer, the loss of life has been in a marked degree diminished. Yet the total is terrible. No fewer than 774 lives were lost. But there were great catastrophes, by which at one time fearful sacrifices were made, as in the case of the *Cambria*, when 180 persons perished. About half of the lives lost were from not more than ten ships, the remainder of the disasters being mostly isolated. When we set against these numbers the fact that a large number of lives were actually saved by the exertions of one society alone, it will be seen that we have among us a powerful body of true philanthropists who give battle to "the spirit of the storm," and who not unfrequently wrest from him his prey. It is in the hope that those who possess the means of assisting voluntary enterprise in behalf of the shipwrecked navigator will be induced to examine the record to which we refer, and will be stimulated to aid the National Life-Boat Association, that we press the topic on their notice. It should be understood that the Mercantile Marine Fund, which is under the control of the Board of Trade, and which during the last sixteen years has expended upwards of £120,000 in saving life, is a separate institution, and does not need other advocacy than that of the Minister who is charged to inform Parliament of the proceedings of the managers. At the same time, let every credit be given to it for its energy, and for the liberality with which it sustains a large "rescue force," aided by the best inventions of science. It is the Coastguard that works under this direction, and we recommend the seaside visitor to obtain information on the subject from any member of that guard who may be inclined to be communicative. The information which will be so gained will induce the inquirer to look still more favourably upon the object which we would commend to his attention; for he will easily discover that the very best efforts of the official rescuers require to be backed up by the energies of the Life-Boat Association. There is not the least chance of superfluity of assistance, or of there being any clashing of exertions. Each class has its own well-defined duties, and were the resources of both institutions doubled there would still be work left undone.

Mr. Lewis, the indefatigable secretary to the Life-Boat Institution, constantly brings both the exploits and the needs of that body before the public, and he does this with an accuracy which is very honourable to him, for, while pleading the cause of the life-boat with almost a passionate energy, he never over-colours his case, or seeks to obtain support by exaggeration of his difficulties, or suppression of the admission that he is very nobly helped by the public. It is for this reason, among many others, that we are rejoiced to "lend him a hand" when we can advantageously do so. We feel that we serve the association best by simply recording its case. Those to whom we write are mostly acquainted with the sea and its thousand perils, and do not need any sensational appeals.

They can picture for themselves the gallant vessel writhing on the fatal coast; they can realise Falconer's words,

Again she founders—hark! a second shock  
Tears her strong bottom on the marble rock.

They can see the sailors who have done their very utmost, but are now helpless in the merciless grasp of the ocean, either making signals of distress or yielding to a well-justified despair, as the savage sea roars and foams around the crushed and mutilated craft. They can hear the wild cries when they penetrate, though but rarely, through the howling storm, and perhaps they know what it is—we hope that but few of them have gained that knowledge—to be compelled to hear those voices, and to feel that nothing can be done to save the victims of the sea. Many of them we hope have the happier memory of the answering shouts from the beach that tell the shipwrecked men that men as brave are coming forth to the rescue, the gliding of the life-boat impelled by scores of strong and willing hands, her dash into the leaping waves, and her being flung forward with her daring crew to begin the fierce struggle. Then to watch, through gloom or through spray, the slow but steady progress of the life-boat, the dogged and resolute pull of the rowers, the maddening resistance of the waves, which it needs but small imagination to endow with an indignation that such a group, in such a cockle-shell, should presume to challenge the force of ocean. But the life-boat holds on, and is descried from the vessel, and there is another voice in the shouts that welcome and encourage her, and they are echoed by the eager gazers on shore. There is the long period of uncertainty: it seems ten times its real length, and men mutter their doubts whether she will ever reach the ship; but English pluck and strong will prevail, and the rope is flung! The sea is baffled of its prey. No one who has ever felt his heart beat fiercely as he has watched this fight between man and the element, and has seen the victory given to the former, but will thank us for reminding him that such a battle must be fought a thousand times in this coming winter, and that he can furnish arms to the champions of humanity.

### "PLEASE TELL US THE TIME!"

The picture from which the Engraving on our front page is drawn was painted by a German artist, and the figures, both in their physiognomy and their costume, show that they belong to that nation. But the incident so humorously represented by Mr. F. Sonderland is one that happens several times every day to some of us in London. Who has not been stopped in his walk to business through the streets, or in his pensive lounge along the paths of the park, by the appealing voice of a child asking him the same urgent question. "Please, Sir, can you tell me the right time?" That is the usual formula, with a big emphasis on the word "right," as though the urchin or little maid had a choice of other less trustworthy informants, or were puzzled by the difference of many clocks and watches. The child knows the time, it would seem, within a few minutes, but wants to be exact; has this baby an erring watch that it would set precisely in accordance with our infallible pocket chronometer? or does it mean to go home and correct the kitchen clock in mother's house? "The right time!" one feels inclined to answer gravely. "Why, my little girl (or my boy) do you think I would tell you the wrong time, eh?" And then he or she will grin, while one pulls the watch out of one's pocket, and inspects its face with a great pretence of arduous calculation, imposing silence on the eager youngster. At length, after a sufficiently solemn pause, the oracle speaks and declares that "it wants twenty-three minutes to six o'clock." "Six o'clock! oh, my!" exclaim the other children behind the questioner, and off they run in haste, fearing to be late for tea. It is a pleasure to be able to render such accidental services to the small folk who inhabit the space within three feet of the ground, standing and running about below the level of our waists. Sometimes one has to ring a door-bell or to ply a knocker for one of these short persons, who have not yet lived long enough to be tall. We have seen them, in their turn, not seldom employ their littleness to help the full-grown man, by doing for him what he could not easily have done for himself. Such a good turn was done by the very small boy who thrust himself between the railings to get the gentleman's hat, blown off one windy day. That gentleman will never think it too much trouble, unless his overcoat is buttoned, to look at his watch and tell a child the right time. A friend of ours, who is never in a hurry, and who often loiters an hour between the Horse Guards and Buckingham Palace, makes a point of showing his watch and teaching the young inquirer to read the figures on its dial, and to observe the march of the hour and minute hands. When he has finished this lesson he will point to the clock on the tower of Westminster Palace, and say, "Now, my little fellow, look there! you can see the time for yourself!" But our friend is a superannuated Government clerk, an old bachelor who lodges in Queen-square, and who has really nothing better to do. He is a weak, soft, old creature.

The whole of the shipwrights on the Clyde who have been on strike for an advance of wages during the past six weeks were formally locked out by the masters on Wednesday.

The first portion of the New Manchester Royal Exchange—nearly two thirds of the whole of the intended building—has been finished, and, on Monday, was thrown open for the use of subscribers, the old Exchange having been closed on Saturday.

Lord Bessborough, in presiding at a Kilkenny farmers' club dinner, spoke of the general prosperity of Ireland as being most cheering. Mr. B. Osborne, M.P., in responding to a toast, held that the real home rule required by Ireland was the residence of the native proprietary.

The Roundhay Park estate, a valuable and beautiful property about two miles and a half from Leeds, was sold by auction, on Wednesday, and bought by the Mayor of Leeds, on behalf of the borough, for the purposes of a public park. Altogether the estate covers 1400 acres, the mansion, park, and lakes comprising 600 acres, and the price paid was £107,000. Another lot, which will bring the entrance to the park half a mile nearer the town, was also bought by the corporation for £32,000.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 5.

After many delays, due in great measure to the restrictions imposed on M. Thiers by the National Assembly previous to its separation, the Alsace-Lorraine difficulty seems at last to be in a fair way of settlement. The German Government has made what are here considered important concessions with regard to the admission of French products into the two conquered provinces, and the only question now remaining open has reference to the manner in which the fourth half-milliard of the indemnity is to be paid. The French Government desire to give Treasury bonds, guaranteed by a number of the principal bankers, for the amount; while the Germans insist upon bills of exchange, which they profess to consider a more reliable form of security from a financial point of view. However, M. Pouyer-Quertier has left for Berlin to discuss the matter personally with Prince Bismarck, and there is little doubt that an amicable arrangement will be come to without any further delay. The anxiety of the Government here to conclude the treaty can well be appreciated when one remembers that, in addition to an evacuation of French territory being secured, a saving will be effected of some 80,000*fr.* a day for the sustenance of the 30,000 men who will quit France immediately the treaty is signed—no inconsiderable sum in these days of heavy taxation. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the country that this understanding is likely to be arrived at, for the French are beginning to weary of the galling yoke of a foreign occupation, and outrages against the German troops are constantly being reported. In fact, to such a pitch have these arrived in the neighbourhood of Dijon and Besançon, that General von Göben has found it necessary to disarm the whole of the population in the departments of the Côte d'Or and the Doubs. At the same time, Baron Arnim has renewed his remonstrances in favour of the Germans who are resident in Lyons, and who have been exposed to considerable ill-treatment on the part of the townspeople; and M. de Remusat has promised to adopt severe measures for the prevention of further excesses.

Some hitch appears to have occurred at one time with regard to the evacuation by the Germans of the department of the Oise, from which they ought to have retired immediately on receiving payment of the third half milliard. However, General Manteuffel has now removed his headquarters to Nancy, and the evacuation is proceeding. The delay is ascribed to certain military orders not having been understood.

The courts-martial still continue their sittings, and on Monday the journalist Marceneau was found guilty of incitement to civil war, as well as of complicity in the assassination of Monseigneur Darboy, and was condemned to death; the journalist Gromier was sentenced to a fine of 600*fr.* and six months' imprisonment; three other persons were condemned to transportation for life, one was acquitted; while Brunel, Chavanon, and Calande, who, fortunately for themselves, had managed to get away, were sentenced to death *en contumace*. The next day the third court-martial condemned M. Barbieux, the manager of the *Rappel*, to a fine of 1000*fr.* for circulating false news. Although the cases of no less than 6000 prisoners have been disposed of, either by their liberation by the Special Commissioners or by their being brought before the military tribunals, we are told that at least 26,000 still remain to be dealt with; besides which, the arrest of persons implicated in the Commune disturbances continues daily. No one seriously believes, however, that the Government intends to have the innocence or guilt of all these prisoners investigated, and it is thought probable that something like a general amnesty will eventually be declared. At the same time it must be admitted that a large proportion of the *détenus* would richly deserve any punishment that might be inflicted upon them. It is reported that the Communist general Okolowicz has escaped from Satory.

Certain reports as to the commutation of punishments inflicted by courts-martial turn out to be false. The appeals have not yet come before the commission. Victor Hugo has written to M. Thiers warmly on behalf of Rochefort, concluding the letter in the true Hugolian vein:—"He is my second son, and you surely will not salute my return to France with a new bereavement!"

M. Pothuan, who is acting as Minister of War during the tour of inspection of General Cissey, has proposed to the President of the Republic the appointment of a court-martial before which the Generals and other officers who capitulated during the late war shall appear and answer for their conduct. M. Thiers has signified his approval of this proposition, and the Court will consist of Marshal Baraguay-d'Hilliers as president, and Generals Clairon, Théry, D'Aurelles de Paladine, and Autemarre as members. Marshal Bazaine is to be the first officer to appear before it.

The Commission for the revision of the military promotions made during the late war, which has been universally reproached for the tardiness of its proceedings, has at length announced that it has concluded its task so far as relates to the superior officers; but as these number less than 200, out of more than 5000 appointments, it is clear that a considerable time must elapse before the matter can be settled.

The Bonapartists—who, by-the-way, once more possess a journal, edited by M. Clément Duvernois, and who talk of founding an Imperialist club in Paris—are making great efforts to secure the election of their candidates to the *Conseils-Généraux*; but, although they will probably stand some chances of success in the northern departments, in the remainder of France the prospects of the Moderate Republicans appear on the whole to be the most satisfactory. It is stated that M. Schneider will stand for the Creusot district, but whether as an Imperialist candidate we are not informed.

The city of Paris ought to feel proud of the credit it enjoys among investors, for, notwithstanding the distrust excited by the excesses of the Commune and the depression of trade following upon them, the loan of 350 millions of francs is said to have been covered no less than thirteen times. In Paris itself the applications amounted to four or five times the total amount asked for; while abroad Belgium offered to take twice the amount, and Italy, Austria, and Switzerland each subscribed for it once.

The new taxes have come into operation this month. Besides the additional postage, we have now 10 per cent added to our taxes on locomotion, 60*fr.* per annum on billiard-tables, and theatrical managers are mulcted in an extra 3 per cent *droits des pauvres*. The managers have thus a new grievance—with a diminished subsidy they have an increased tax. A deputation which waited upon M. Thiers has received for answer that he will give the matter his reflection, as he promised two months ago. In the meantime the managers are not consoled.

The qualifications of M. Gambetta as the statesman of the future are vivaciously discussed in the journals. The paucity of men of genius is bitterly felt. People ask, when the hand of M. Thiers slackens on the reins, as in the course of a short time it must do, who is there to take them up? The answer is not



forthcoming. Beyond Gambetta the prospect is blank. The Empire created no great statesmen—no leaders of men. Its Ministers were mere delegates of a personal will—shadows which disappeared with the substance of authority. The Revolution created Gambetta, and there he remains, the type of Republicanism, and its only product.

## SPAIN.

The King has been enthusiastically received at all the stations on the Saragossa line. On his arrival at Calahorra he was received by Marshal Espartero, the Duke of Vittoria. The venerable soldier and statesman, after making a touching speech of welcome, in which he declared that he would fight if necessary for the new dynasty, ended by calling for cheers for the King and Queen. The King and the ex-Regent drove together through the city to the Duke's palace.

The Cortes assembled on Monday, when the Minister of Finance (Ruy Gomez) brought forward his Budget, showing a balance of 599 millions, and savings to the amount of 136 million reals. The Government abandons the liquor tax, but imposes a duty of 11 per cent on travellers and merchandise conveyed by railways. Another duty is imposed on shares and bonds. A tax is also proposed to be levied on the salaries of Government officials, including municipal and provincial employes.

At the sitting on Tuesday the voting for the presidency of the Chamber took place. There were two candidates, Senor Rivero (the Government nominee) and Senor Sagasta. The former obtained 113 votes, and the latter 123. In consequence of this defeat Senor Zorilla demanded the suspension of the sitting, in order that the Ministry might tender its resignation to the King. Marshal Espartero has declined the King's request to go to Madrid to form a Cabinet, on the ground of the state of his health. Senor Malcampo is said to have accepted the task and to have constituted a Ministry.

The King has sent to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild the grand cordon of the Order of Charles III. for his co-operation in the late Spanish loan.

The home Government has at last interfered to suppress the coolie emigration from Macao to Cuba. The Spanish Consul at Macao has publicly notified the suspension of the introduction of Chinese labourers into the island of Cuba after eight months from April 27, the date of the resolution of the Spanish Government.

## PORTUGAL.

We learn from Lisbon that the revolt at Goa is over, and order has been completely established. The Government has rescinded the expeditionary preparations.

The British squadron has returned to the Tagus from its cruise.

## ITALY.

The King arrived at Verona on Thursday week, and was received by Prince Humbert and the representatives of England and Germany. His Majesty left after having reviewed the troops.

The anniversary of the plebiscite was celebrated at Rome, on Monday, by a distribution of prizes for the schools of the city. The distribution was made in the public square of the capital, M. Loniza, the Minister, and other public officers assisting. Signor Placidi delivered an address to the scholars, who subsequently joined in a vocal performance, which was enthusiastically applauded. The city was decorated. The greatest order prevailed.

The International Prehistoric Congress assembled at Bologna on Sunday. Many Italian and foreign savants were present. Councillor Worsaf spoke in the name of the King of Denmark, and the Prefect in the name of the Government.

## GERMANY.

Yesterday week, in the Bavarian Landtag, the Minister of Finance brought in his Budget. It is, however, comparatively uninteresting, for it does not contain estimates of the military expenditure. Herr Kolb, on Saturday, brought forward a motion in the Chamber, soliciting the King to give orders that the draught for a new law on the separation of Church and State should be submitted to the Chamber during the present Session of the Landtag.

The Ministry of the Saxon Royal Household has been transferred to the late Minister of State, Von Falkenstein, and the Presidency of the entire Ministry to Herr von Friesen.

The meeting of Protestants held in Darmstadt has passed a resolution declaring it to be a duty of the German nation to oppose most energetically the dogma of infallibility, inasmuch as such dogma is contrary to the sovereignty of the State, the harmony of creeds, and the freedom of mind and conscience. Another resolution passed declares it necessary to prohibit the Order of Jesus in Germany, and to exclude them from schools.

## AUSTRIA.

The Government has decided to construct a new ironclad frigate on the model of the Lissa. By next spring the Austrian fleet will have as many armour-plated vessels as that of Prussia.

## TURKEY.

The Sultan's State Council has been reorganised, and now consists of thirty-five members, of whom nine are Christians.

It appears from a telegram from Constantinople that yesterday week seventy persons in that city died of cholera. Combined with this mortality there is a great dearth of water fit for drinking, and fears are entertained that the epidemic will spread if heavy rain does not soon set in. Ernin Bey, the secretary to the Sultan, is taking very strong measures for the repression of cholera in Constantinople. Around one of the quarters in Pera he has drawn a cordon, which no one is permitted to cross.

## DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was opened, on Monday, by the Prime Minister, Count Halsteinborg. The speech delivered on the occasion was without political importance. The Government proposes a new liberal Customs law.

The Budget for the financial year 1872-3 shows a deficiency of about two million dollars. The surplus of last year being 600,000 dols., it is proposed to cover the deficiency of 1,400,000 dols. by an income tax of 3½ per cent for two years.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish Upper Chamber has unanimously approved of the bill introduced by the Government making military service compulsory on all subjects.

The Second Chamber rejected, by 109 against 78 votes, the Government proposal for maintaining the Indelta system. The Government bill has therefore been rejected by the Reichstag. In consequence of the rejection of the Government National Defence Bill by the Second Chamber, the entire Ministry have tendered their resignation to the King. His Majesty has accepted their resignation, and has at once taken steps for the formation of a new Cabinet.

## RUSSIA.

According to a Cronstadt paper, twenty-four ironclads have been constructed during the last eight years in the Russian shipyards. Further, the same paper says that the Govern-

ment is possessed of means for the construction of a large number of similar vessels of the largest size.

An Educational Congress is to meet in Moscow in November. It is to be attended by delegates from all the provincial governments, who will endeavour to devise a common system for the management of the elementary schools.

## AMERICA.

The Chicago and South-Western Railroad was formally opened to the public, on Wednesday week, by President Grant in person, assisted by many distinguished citizens. This is the first time in twenty years that a railway has been opened by the President.

The Washington Claims Commission is organised, and has selected Count Corti chairman. Rules have been adopted admitting to hearing all claims having any colour of justice. The hearings, according to a *Times* telegram, will begin in December. The Commission has adjourned to Nov. 14.

According to the usual monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public debt has been reduced during September by 13,500,000 dols. The amount of coin in the treasury is 90,500,000 dols., and the currency 17,000,000 dols.

The New York papers are full of the Tammany Ring frauds, and the Committee of Seventy were accumulating evidence which, as we have learnt by telegraph, has resulted in the prosecution of Mayor Hall for malfeasance in office. The truth about the stolen vouchers is beginning to leak out. Four persons, three of them Irish, are in custody on the charge of destroying the documents. It appears that they were seen to enter the Controller's office in the County Court-house and emerge with heavy bundles of papers, which they destroyed by fire. The Citizens' Committee have issued a report which discloses the fact that in the last four years "sixty-three millions of dollars over and above the authorised tax levies have mysteriously disappeared."

It is announced by telegram from New York that Brigham Young has been arrested on a charge of cohabiting with sixteen women. Troops have been sent to Salt Lake City, but resistance is not expected.

## AUSTRALIA.

We learn by telegram dated Melbourne, Sept. 10, that the Legislative Assembly has passed the new Tariff Bill imposing duties of from 10 to 20 per cent on nearly all woollen piece-goods, manufactures of metal, &c. The *Melbourne Argus* says the new tariff is the very worst that has ever been initiated in the Australian colonies, and it predicts utter ruin to both the riverine and the intercolonial trade of Victoria.

## NEW ZEALAND.

Letters from New Zealand received this week contain gratifying information with regard to the relations between the colonists and the Maoris. Te Kooti was still a fugitive, flying before a party of colonists and loyal natives, who were kept hard at work all through the winter "by the hope of revenge and the still more pleasant vision of 5000 golden sovereigns." In July the road from Auckland inland, through the Waikato, had been opened to travellers for the first time since the commencement of the last Maori war; and the Wellington correspondent of the *Times* regards this concession on the part of the native inhabitants of the district as tantamount to acknowledging the supremacy of European power. Another year of roadmaking and immigration will, he remarks, put that supremacy beyond the possibility of a doubt.

It is announced that Father Hyacinthe intends to preach a series of sermons in Paris.

M. Arajar, astronomer in Madrid, is reported to have discovered a new planet, which he has designated "Conception."

The interruption of traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway, caused by the floods at the beginning of September, continues.

Dr. Neuman, one of the Professors of the University at Königsburg, has been offered the chair of national economy at the Bäle University, and has accepted the office.

The *Telegraph* hears from Paris that, on Feb. 1 next, the French Government will give formal notice to terminate the commercial treaty with England on that day twelvemonth.

The French papers announce the arrival, at Paris, of "Lord de Westminster, the richest landed proprietor of the United Kingdom. His fortune is estimated at eighty millions a year."

Sir Richard Wallace has purchased the Count de Nieuerkerque's celebrated collection of arms and weapons, from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, at a price of £32,000.

The flying squadron reached the Scotch coast on Monday from Norway, having left Bergen on Thursday. The vessels, five in number, proceeded up the Firth of Forth in the afternoon and anchored in St. Margaret's Hope.

Pundjeeb, eldest son of the Maharajah of Lahore, died recently in Paris, in a lodging-house of the Rue de Vaugirard. This Prince left his native country fifty years ago, in consequence of a serious offence against his father.

Miss Pearson and Miss McLaughlin have had conferred upon them the bronze cross and diploma of the Société de Secours aux Blessés of France, in recognition of their services on the battle-fields of Metz, Sedan, and Orleans.

A butcher at Athens died recently, leaving a fortune of £40,000. He has bequeathed £10,000 to the University, and £10,000 towards organising a national fleet. The King, out of gratitude, has conferred upon the dead man the order of the Saviour, and is thus enabled to give him a public funeral.

The Prince Imperial of Germany, as General in command of the 3rd Army, has, on behalf of his Majesty, conferred on Mr. W. H. Russell, who was attached to its head-quarters during the war as Special Correspondent of the *Times*, the medal for service, with the black, white, and red ribbon.

The Peace Congress at Lausanne closed its sittings yesterday week with a banquet. There does not seem to have been one practical movement made. The members of this eccentric body contented themselves by each advocating his own theories, and shouting at everybody who opposed them.

## THE SHADOW-DANCE.

## SCENE FROM "FANCHETTE," AT THE LYCEUM.

The drama of "Fanchette," now illustrated by the talents of Miss Isabel Bateman, is likely to become popular with the habitués of the Lyceum. That the story is so simple is decidedly in its favour. The scene which we have selected for illustration is not altogether new, but had, previously to the story of Fanchette, formed an incident in more than one opera and pastoral play; and it is eminently pleasing. The same remark may be made on the entire drama, for the argument of it is familiar enough, and has been effectively dramatised in such comedies as "The Rough Diamond" and "Good for Nothing." It will, however, bear repetition in many shapes, and in "Fanchette" is associated with a fairy or supernatural

element which invests it with a certain will or romantic interest. Miss Bateman manages the dance with her own shadow in the moonlight adroitly, and manifests in it both grace and feeling. The sentiment of the situation is, indeed, very touching.

## THE ERUPTION AT CAMIGUIN.

We have been favoured by Lieutenant the Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, an officer of her Majesty's surveying-ship Nassau, on the China station, with a sketch of the appearance of the volcanic eruption in the small island of Camiguin, one of the northernmost of the Philippines, situated in latitude 19 deg. North, longitude about 122 deg. East. It was stated in the news we got some weeks ago that an eruption there had suddenly compelled the inhabitants to fly to the main island of Luzon. Lieutenant Vereker gives us the following description:—

"Camiguin is a small island, but has been a fertile one; it is eleven miles long by about eight broad. Until the eruption broke out it was one of the principal hemp-producing islands of the Philippines, and contained more than 16,000 inhabitants. About four months ago there was a succession of earthquakes, attended with numerous landslips and causing great loss of life. The inhabitants then moved to the mainland, and soon after a crater opened close to the village. It rapidly became larger, and incessantly emitted great quantities of smoke, steam, and flame, throwing out at the same time huge stones, some of which fell at a great distance. When visited by H.M.S. Nassau in July, the volcano was still in eruption; large quantities of steam and smoke were forced through the sides and out of the summit, while stones were occasionally ejected. Two of the officers ascended the mountain a little way up towards the crater, but were forced to return, by the great heat of its sides. The hemp plantations are, in a state of great devastation, and it will be some time before the island recovers its former prosperity."

With reference to these plantations, commonly but incorrectly spoken of as "hemp," Lieutenant Vereker, in another letter, describes as follows the plant from which the well-known "Manilla rope" of commerce is prepared:—

"It is like a banana—in fact, nobody seeing the plant for the first time could tell the difference. The outside rind, as it were, of the stem is regularly combed out into threads by a very fine notched knife, kept in place by a series of levers. The threads are then washed and made into what is known as Manilla rope."

## ON THE KURSAAL TERRACE, HOMBURG.

The well-informed reader who has or has not indulged himself with an occasional summer or autumn excursion on the Continent will certainly bear in mind that there is in Germany a place of fashionable resort named Hombourg, in the territory of Nassau, at the foot of the Taunus mountains, a short distance north of Frankfurt, now part of the kingdom of Prussia. It has of late years been as much patronised by the English as Baden has by the French. It is probable that the French will care less henceforth to loiter in German shades. Hombourg has made up, this season, for the shortcomings of the last, when visitors and croupiers scampered away in hot haste, fearing that the tide of war would sweep across the Rhine and disturb the revolutions of the roulette-wheel on the German side of that river. Thanks, probably, to the attractions of its medicinal waters, its mineral baths, its brilliant atmosphere, and its extensive pleasure grounds, with the general charms of the Kursaal, rather than to the especial fascinations of rouge-et-noir and trente-et-quarante, it has had the German Emperor sojourning there; and subsequently the Duke of Cambridge and Prince and Princess Teck, and more recently the Prince and Princess of Wales; besides lesser personages, of magnitude sufficient to attract British admirers of rank to this particular German spa. Life at Hombourg is of a very routine character; and it is this monotonous regularity which the so-called valetudinarians profess to like; who come here to restore their health, but often stay here in hopes of replenishing their purse; for drinking the waters is, with some of them, merely a pretext, the gambling-tables being the grand attraction.

To rise early is *de rigueur* at Hombourg; and as soon as dressed one ought to betake oneself to one or other of the various wells, the waters of which are supposed to mitigate, if not to cure, all the ills that flesh is heir to. The most frequented spring is the Elizabeth's-Brunnen, and it is a delightful walk thither along winding pathways, by brilliant parterres, and beneath leafy avenues, until you emerge into a sort of dell, in the midst of which, surrounded by all manner of architectural accessories, the fountain bubbles forth. This walk is a perfect treat of itself. Between half-past seven and half-past eight everyone at Hombourg appears to wend his or her way to this spot. Those who do not care to imbibe the nauseous matutinal draught come there—the old fogies to gossip over the news in the day before yesterday's London papers, the women, of course, to show themselves and display their coquettish morning toilets, in which they find imitators among the opposite sex; for at Hombourg, although etiquette demands nothing of the kind, the majority of both sexes dress several times a day. The English matrons promenade their marriageable daughters, who, being English, are, as a matter of course, charming and assumed to be rich. So are many of the American belles, who muster at Hombourg this season in force. Swains in tourists' suits and with approved Dundreary whiskers are not lacking. Altogether the scene is a striking one; what with the water-drinkers, served by German peasant-girls, congregated in front of the balustrade surrounding the well, and the detached groups sitting or standing amidst the parterres of flowers, or on the summit of the slope bounded by dense foliage, or ascending the steps conducting to the covered walk that leads to the conservatory of exotic plants. English and Americans are encountered everywhere, staring at and pointing out to their friends this or that aristocratic early riser, who is possibly seeking to allay the fever of excitement induced by heavy play at the gaming-tables overnight, with a cool, if not particularly refreshing, draught, into the composition of which muriate of soda largely enters.

As the waters are the rendezvous in the early morning, so the terrace at the back of the Kursaal is the place of resort for the more fashionable Hombourg visitors in the afternoon. All the ladies have parasols, adapted to the double purpose of shading off the sun and serving as walking-canes. Here people lounge and promenade while the band is playing under the covered orchestra erected in the gardens below. Here animated groups form themselves on the benches, with huge vases of flowers rising up beside them and wafting their mingled perfumes through the balmy air. Others gather round the tables on the upper terrace to sip coffee or Rhine wine and seltzer-water; the confirmed gamblers occupying themselves in discussing their losses or gains one with the other, or silently meditating some new infallible system which shall bring about the realisation of the dream that, rather than their constitutional tendency to gout, turned them Rhinewards, the breaking of the bank in the Hombourg Kursaal.





SCENE FROM "FANCHETTE," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE: THE SHADOW DANCE.



VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE ISLAND OF CAMIGUIN, PHILIPPINES.





ON THE KURSAAL TERRACE, HOMBURG-ES-MONTS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at 60, Princes-street, Leicester-square, the wife of Edmund K. Smart, of a son—Harold Staughan.  
On the 17th ult., at 24, West 37th-street, New York, the wife of F. W. J. Hurst, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 27th ult., at Leckhampton Court, Cheltenham, the wife of John Hargreaves, Esq., of a daughter.  
On the 2nd inst., at Edinburgh, the wife of James H. Gibson Craig, Esq., younger, of Riccarton, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 12th ult., at St. James's Church, Swansea, by the Rev. E. B. Squire, Charles, eldest son of Charles Lamb, Esq., of Swansea, to Sarah, only daughter of S. H. Jenkins, Esq., Guildhall-square, Carmarthen.  
On the 21st ult., at St. George the Martyr, Southwark, by the Rev. C. F. Walker, B.A., Peter Kennett M'Leod, of Constantinople, to Amelia, second daughter of J. R. White, of the Borough, Southwark (by license).  
On the 3rd inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Upper Clapton, by the Rev. L. E. Shelford, M.A., Vicar, Maurice Henry, second son of the late Rowland Berkeley, Esq., formerly of Bengefield, Northamptonshire, to Emily Mary, only daughter of the late Frederick Harris Smith, Esq., of Savage-gardens, London. No cards.  
On the 5th inst., at Christ Church, Marylebone, Wallace James Harding, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, to Paulina Mary Ann, widow of the Hon. Charles Stuart Savile, fourth son of the third Earl of Mexborough.  
On the 27th ult., at the parish church, Wellington, by the Rev. Armine Styleman Herring, B.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, Samuel Do'ree Esq., of the Priory, Wellington, Somerset, to Mary Mitford Toner, daughter of S. Franklin Bridge, Esq., M.D., of Old Court, Wellington.  
On the 3rd inst., at Ackworth, Yorkshire, by the Rev. George Richardson, Rector of Kilburn, Yorkshire, the Rev. James Magrath, Curate of Ackworth, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Plowes, Esq., of London.

## DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Killermont, near Glasgow, Frances Morris Broadhurst, wife of Samuel Higginbotham, Esq.  
On the 16th ult., at Beddgelert, North Wales, Fanny Jane, youngest surviving daughter of the late Henry A. Bevan, of London, and step-daughter of John C. D. Bevan, of 6, Bexley-road, Erit, Kent, aged 20; and on the 27th ult., at 6, Bexley-road, Erit, Kent, Florence De la Rue, youngest daughter of John C. D. Bevan, aged 19.  
On the 21st ult., suddenly, at Brighton, James McGrouther, Esq., of Leigham-court-road, Streatham, formerly of Rio de Janeiro.  
On Aug. 7, at Adelaide, South Australia, John Jennings Smith, eldest son of Francis Grey Smith, of the Bank of South Australia, and grandson of the late Rev. John Jennings Smith, M.A., first Incumbent of St. Paul's, Paterson, New South Wales, in his 21st year.  
On the 7th ult., at his residence in Charlestown, Nevis, W. L. the Hon. George Webb, F.R.S., aged 72 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.  
On the 26th ult., at his residence, Westfield, Reigate, Thomas Duguid, jun., Esq., second son of Thomas Duguid, Esq., of Liverpool, in his 41st year.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14.

SUNDAY, Oct. 8.—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Charles Marshall, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride's; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Clapham, Archdeacon of London.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Frederick K. Harford, M.A., Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Samuel Flood Jones, M.A., Minor Canon, and Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Spring-gardens.  
Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. William Drake, M.A., Hon. Canon of Worcester. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Professor Maurice, M.A. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Alfred Blomfield, M.A., Vicar of St. Matthew's, City-road; 3 p.m., probably the Rev. A. Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.  
MONDAY, 9.—Newmarket Second October meeting.  
TUESDAY, 10.—Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.  
Church Congress at Nottingham opens.  
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day.  
National Social Science Congress at Leeds closes.  
THURSDAY, 12.—First meeting of the National Association for Social Science (at Birmingham), 1857.  
FRIDAY, 13.—Institution of the Order of the Bath by King Henry IV., 1399.  
The first Anglican Church Congress met at Manchester, 1863.  
Seaman's Hospital Society, general court, 2 p.m.  
SATURDAY, 14.—Battles of Jena and Austerlitz (total defeat of the Prussians by Napoleon I. and Davoust), 1806. New moon, 6.19 a.m.  
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 21	9 4	9 49	10 32	11 14	11 47	—
—	—	—	—	0 14	0 36	0 56
1 17	1 37	1 55	2 11	2 28	2 44	3 00

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Oct. Sept.	Incher.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
27	29.102	55.1	53.5	94	9	44.2	63.4	S. SSW.	288	.390
28	29.444	53.4	50.3	90	10	57.2	57.2	WSW. WNW.	197	.000
29	29.629	51.1	51.1	100	10	46.8	55.7	NE. ENE.	307	.885
30	29.799	47.8	39.1	71	7	44.8	54.6	NNW. NW. W.	220	4.18
1	29.810	53.3	42.6	69	7	47.9	60.0	S. SSW. WSW.	338	1.55
2	29.894	50.0	39.7	70	4	41.9	58.1	WSW. W.	143	.054
3								WSW. WNW.	181	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected	29.206	29.251	29.750	29.734	29.213	29.270	29.337
Temperature of Air	58.5	56.3	50.3	49.7	55.5	54.1	51.2
Temperature of Evaporation	57.0	55.0	49.2	44.8	52.2	50.2	48.0
Direction of Wind	S.	WSW	N.E.	NNW.	WSW	W.	N.W.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole-Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.**—Triumphal success. Free list suspended.—On MONDAY, OCT. 9, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a laughable Farce, **THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE**, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which will be produced, at a quarter to Eight, a new romantic and spectacular Drama, entitled **REBECCA**, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel of "Ivanhoe," adapted by Andrew Halliday. Characteristic scenery by William Beverley. With the following powerful cast:—Mr. Phelps, Masara; J. B. Howard, B. Rosenthal, J. Dewhurst, W. MacIntyre, B. Egan, W. Morris, S. Dymally, J. Francis, Delman, Bruton; Miss Neilson, Misses Mattie Reinhardt, Fanny Addison, Kathleen Ryan, &c. Fanciful Ballet and Grand Tournaments, with real horses and 300 auxiliaries, arranged by John Cornack. The overture and incidental music selected and composed by W. G. Levey. To conclude with a new Farce, by Martin Beecher, entitled **No. 6, DUKE-STREET**. Doors open at half-past six, commence at Seven. Prices from 6d. to 4s. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, and during the Week, Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT.—Revised, first time in London, Miss Robertson.** On Monday Oct. 16, Mr. Backstone will reappear; also Miss Amy Sedgwick. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—ROYAL NATIONAL OPERA.**—Triumphal success of the Opening Performances. TO-DAY (Saturday), at Two o'clock, **THE BOHEMIAN GIRL**, which was received with enthusiasm on Monday last. New Scenery and Costumes. Full Chorus, Ballet, and Orchestra. Morning costumes to all parts of the house. Doors open at 1.30. Madame Florence Lancia, Miss Palmer, Mr. Temple, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Nordhorn (the new Swedish tenor) will appear. Stalls, 7s. 1 Dress Circle, 5s. Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. TO-NIGHT (Saturday), at Eight o'clock, **MARTIANA** (for the first time). New Scenery and Costumes. Miss Rose Boyce will appear as Martiana. "Her success was as complete as it was well merited."—The Times. Also, Miss Palmer, Mr. Temple, Mr. Clive Horne, Mr. Wilton, and Mr. George Person. Prices as usual. Doors open at 7.30; Box-office, Eleven to Six. On MONDAY MARTIANA will be repeated. On TUESDAY (first time here) **SONNAMBULA**. A MORNING PERFORMANCE on Wednesday Next, at Two o'clock. Places may now be looked in advance.

**SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Manager, Mr. Shepherd.** WATCH AND WAIT. An astounding success. The entire press and public unanimous in its praise. Messrs. Henry Neville, Shepherd, Edgar, &c.; Messdames Maria B. Jones, Fanny Huddart, Shepherd, Julia Daly, &c. Private Boxes at all the Libraries.

## SIX COLOURED PLATES.

Will be ready on Oct. 9, price One Shilling.

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**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.**  
The marvellous Equestrian Antelope and Monkey for the first time this (Saturday) evening, the great novelty of the day. The whole of the metropolitan journals unanimously agree that the present entertainment is the best ever witnessed. The Brothers Rizar, "the new Sensation," nightly greeted with overwhelming applause. They will perform new tricks blindfolded and enveloped in a sack. Every artist a star, every horse a picture. Open at Seven; commence at half-past. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30. Prices 6s., 2s., 1s. 6d., and 1s.; Children under Ten half price. Omnibuses from all parts of London pass the door.

**ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. BATEMAN.**—Complete success of the new play, **FANCHETTE, THE WILL OF THE WISP**, which, with its beautiful scenery, characteristic costumes, music, and thoroughly excellent cast, is universally pronounced one of the most charming productions that has ever graced the London stage. Every Evening, at Seven, **BAM-BOOZLING**—Mr. Charles Warner. At Eight, **FANCHETTE, THE WILL OF THE WISP**; characters by Miss Isabel Bateman, Miss G. Beaumont, Mrs. E. B. Egan, Mr. H. Irving, Mr. G. Belmont, Mr. Addison, &c. Concluding with **TWICE KILLED**—George Belmont. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7. Box-office open under the direction of Mr. H. Griffiths.

**HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regent-street, London, W.**—Patronised by Royalty and the Elite of the United Kingdom. Unqualified Success. Entertainments Irresistibly Charming. Performances ever varied, ever new, by the incomparable troupe of Artists and superb Stud of Fifty Horses. Open EVERY EVENING, at 7.15. Prices, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.

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**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS** will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the twenty-third of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Night at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS** at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Seven Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission. Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fauteuils 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hay's, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment.** entitled **NEAR RELATIONS**, written by Arthur Sketchley; and **ROMEO AND JULIET**, by Mr. Corner Grain. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight.—**ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION**, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.**—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

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Victoria .. Depart	6.50	7.45	9.50	11.40	2.0	2.55	4.0	4.55
Kensington ..	—	7.25	9.35	11.25	2.45	3.40	3.40	6.17
Chelsea ..	—	7.30	9.40	11.22	2.49	3.45	3.45	6.22
Clapham Junction ..	—	6.59	7.54	9.59	11.49	2.9	3.0	4.9
London Bridge ..	—	7.0	8.0	10.0	11.50	2.5	3.0	4.10
Perislmouth .. Arrive	—	8.40	11.55	12.55	2.5	4.50	5.50	6.12
Ryde ..	—	10.25	12.40	1.45	2.45	5.40	7.15	7.20
Cowes ..	—	1.15	1.15	3.0	3.5	7.55	7.55	—
Newport ..	—	1.55	1.55	3.25	3.25	8.25	8.25	—
Southdown ..	—	11.34	1.21	2.31	3.48	6.31	8.4	9.34
Southsea ..	—	11.40	1.28	2.38	3.55	6.40	9.10	9.40
Ventnor ..	—	11.32	1.42	2.52	4.0	6.52	8.22	9.57

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871.

*Quis vituperavit?* is not a particularly novel quotation; but, on the other hand, it expresses a feeling of irritation, or at least of impatience, with which a public, at this period especially addicted to tolerance, reads the incessant excuses and extenuations which are being put forward, not only for but by our governors, for shortcomings that we have all agreed to forget and forgive. Somebody remarked the other day, with more truth, perhaps, than politeness, that the Government appeared to consider itself on trial, and did nothing but plead all sorts of defensive matters. If we regard official utterances and the arguments of those who undertake to defend officialism, it will be seen that something of this kind is constantly taking place; and it occurs to us to ask, in no unfriendly spirit, whether this attitude on the part of our chiefs and their allies is

a wise one—that is to say, whether the nation altogether likes it? For if this latter question be answered in the negative the Government may discover the unwisdom of their course, and simultaneously find themselves really reduced to the necessity of excuses which may not meet with entire acceptance.

It is certainly presumptuous, and, moreover, it may be a little late, to ask a body of noblemen and gentlemen who have been intrusted with the supreme command of a mighty people to believe that they do not act as if they thoroughly understood the spirit of that people. We run the risk of enunciating an apparently commonplace dogma when we say that the English people like a Government not only to be strong, but to seem so. The Englishman is not pleased that the persons to whom he has confided the greatest of responsibilities, and on whom he has bestowed the highest of honours, should fail to accept the grand compliment implied by that confidence and that boon, and should be eternally seeking to reproduce proofs that neither has been unworthily bestowed. It is not by any means agreeable to John Bull—M. Taine allows him many good qualities, and we do not deny his weaknesses—to hear a perpetual appeal in support of his judgment in favour of his chosen rulers. Whether it be wise or foolish in him, he likes to be governed by those whom he has made governors, and he would rather be governed a little too much than much too little. M. Taine may see in this fact an admission that John Bull is somewhat of a rough-natured person, and we do not know that we are greatly concerned to deny the allegation. But he is not so unphilosophical as he may seem. He wants a strong Government because he knows that without strength in it all his affairs will go wrong, and he must be forgiven for a want of admiration for the excessive modesty and self-abnegation which place the Executive of the kingdom in a false position. We believe that the easy composure of Lord Palmerston, who chose to do things in his own way or not to do them at all, was more to Mr. Bull's taste than the exquisite sedulousness of some of Lord Palmerston's successors to satisfy people that everything is being done that is possible, but that shortcomings must be kindly excused. "Errors excepted" is a safe provision at the foot of an account, but the statesman will show worldly wisdom who declines to allow that he has made any errors. We scarcely dare to venture upon a second hackneyed quotation, but there is a French proverb about excuses that will occur to everybody; and we need hardly add that there are too many accusers ready at hand, on the smallest provocation, to render it quite needless for a public man to accuse himself.

We admit that this is not a very refined, nay, that it is almost a Philistine, way of treating the subject; but the doing so is forced upon us at this time. There is no particular dissatisfaction with anybody at this time, and political accounts were made up to the end of the Session, and duly adjusted. The public had a good many things to say about the way in which business was carried on, about the debility that was manifested by some who had the charge of important social questions, and the obstinacy with which some things of no immediate importance were pressed. It was felt that practical measures had been sacrificed to those of theory, and that the administrative departments had shown themselves capable of indefinite improvement. But there was no general political movement in accordance with these sentiments. Mr. Disraeli's chances of return to the Treasury bench were not (as he would be the first to admit, were such admission his cue) advanced in the slightest degree by the dissatisfaction that was felt with the Gladstone Cabinet. The one crushing answer to the complaint that the Liberal Ministers did not do their work well was the question, "Where will you find substitutes?" and John Bull shrugged his shoulders and allowed that there was no more to be said at present. Mr. Gladstone remained in possession of a fine majority, and he might have accepted that fact as conclusive of the wishes of the country. Why the restlessness and nervousness which appear in all the Ministerial orations? Again we venture to hint that the Ministry does not well understand the nature of the real people of England. If we might draw an illustration from fictional literature, we may remember that the husband who was never happy because his wife was not for ever assuring him of her regard discovered his error at a period when it was too late. Sensible people are not always trying to stand well with one another; it is enough that they are upon a good general understanding, based on general confidence.

We write after sundry speeches of the excuse kind have been delivered, but before the great speech in which the Premier, for the first time honouring his Greenwich supporters with his presence, will present, it may be supposed, the whole case of his Government. We have no doubt that the first orator of the day will make an oration which it will be a privilege to hear; and we may be quite sure that, whatever he says, there will be persons ready with certificates for next day that such a speech has never been pronounced by mortal man. But we may be allowed to express in advance the earnest and respectful hope that Mr. Gladstone will let bygones be bygones, and address himself to the future. We hope that if he touches on Irish subjects he will maintain the manly tone which marked his last words on that subject, and declare that the Union shall be preserved, peaceably if possible, but at all events in a way that shall ensure peace. And if he will do one other thing, and in some way manage to



assure the public that he will not in future cling to a numerical dogma, and act as if a statesman's policy should be guided, not by counting the brains but the heads of his supporters, he will make himself more political capital than by the most ingenious explanation of the reasons why in the last Session so little was done to the satisfaction of the nation. We want to see him strong; but the strength of a British statesman is laid in a real public opinion, not in the approbation of those whose opinions, from circumstances, have no value at all. But, above all things, let us have no more apologies.

### THE COURT.

The Queen has so far recovered from her recent severe indisposition as to be enabled to take quiet drives in the vicinity of Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty was not sufficiently well to attend Divine service on Sunday.

Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

The members of the Royal family have taken their customary daily rides and drives around the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with their family, continue at the castle, on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have visited her Majesty.

The Queen has contributed the sum of one hundred guineas to the extension fund of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

The Right Hon. Sir F. Rogers, K.C.M.G., late Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be made a peer.

Her Majesty has granted the dignity of a knighthood to Mr. Robert Stuart, Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal.

Captain Carington (brother of Lord Carington) has been appointed secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, in the room of Mr. Burrell (now Lord Gwydyr).

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, left Marlborough House, yesterday (Friday) week, for Abergeildie Castle. Miss Knollys, the Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice, and the Rev. W. Lake Onslow were in attendance upon her Royal Highness. The Princess visited the Queen at Balmoral on the following day. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Louis of Hesse, has had excellent sport deerstalking, shooting, and fishing.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Raby Castle, on Saturday last, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia left Claridge's Hotel, last Saturday, on her return to Torquay.

Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses Prince Louis, Count d'Aquila, and Princess Maria Januaria have returned from the Continent to their mansion in Holland Park, Bayswater.

His Imperial Highness the Duke of Leuchtenberg has left Claridge's Hotel for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to the Danish Legation from Denmark.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, after a tour in Germany and France, have gone to their seat in Ireland.

Earl and Countess Stanhope have returned to Chevening, near Sevenoaks, from visiting Germany and France.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have returned to Heron Court from Scotland.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have arrived on Carlton House-terrace from a Continental tour.

The Dowager Countess of Kinnoull has left her residence in Wilton-crescent to join the party visiting the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge.

The Countess Dowager of Lichfield has arrived in town from Tunbridge Wells.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper-Temple have arrived in town from Broadlands.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lowe have arrived at Sherbrooke, Caterham, from the north.

### THE REVENUE.

	The YEAR ended Sept. 30, 1871.			QUARTER ended Sept. 30, 1871.		
	Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Revenue	Increase	Decrease
Customs..	20,025,000	£	517,000	4,964,000	136,300	£
Excise ..	28,032,000	741,000	—	4,607,000	48,000	—
Stamps ..	9,419,000	454,000	—	2,417,000	297,000	—
Taxes ..	2,324,000	—	1,220,000	507,000	14,000	—
Property Tax	6,487,000	—	1,278,000	608,000	160,000	—
Post Office ..	4,732,000	102,000	—	1,112,000	2,000	—
Telegraphs ..	685,000	345,000	—	255,000	155,000	—
Crown Lands	884,000	7,000	—	74,000	—	1,000
Miscellaneous	4,196,196	778,721	—	870,200	787	—
Totals ..	71,284,196	2,427,721	3,015,000	15,014,200	812,787	1,000
		Net Decrease.			Net Increase.	
		£587,279.			£811,787	

A great public meeting has been held at Stratford on behalf of the fund being raised for the preservation of Epping Forest. Mr. Wingfield Baker, M.P., presided.

Earl Granville, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, on Wednesday afternoon, delivered the opening address of the Dover College, established by a limited liability company, and intended to provide, at a moderate cost, a first-class English and classical education. His Lordship was accompanied by Sir David Russell, K.C.B., commanding the south-eastern district, and staff; Sir E. Watkin and Mr. Eborall, South-Eastern Railway; and Sir Walter James; and the company comprised the leading inhabitants of the town and district. Earl Granville, in the course of his observations, alluded to the reaction of late years against the excessive devotion to classical pursuits which characterised the education of his earlier years. That reaction had, however, been wisely withstood by some of the most eminent men of our time, and, amongst others, by the late Mr. Grote, who, although in favour of a most extended and comprehensive system of teaching, yet maintained that the pursuit of classical studies ought not to be neglected. The noble Earl earnestly recommended a study of science in its different departments.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Power, E. H. S., to be Rector of St. Michael Coslany, Norwich.  
Braithwaite, F. G.; Rector of Great Walsingham, Suffolk.  
Coward, J. H.; Chaplain to the Lord Mayor Elect.  
Godson, J.; Vicar of Stanley, Derby.  
Kent, Frederic William; Vicar of East Barsham and Little Snoring.  
Llewellyn, John; Vicar of Acaaster Selby.  
Martin, William; Vicar of Walsingham.  
Newman, J.; Vicar of Glasbury, Brecon.  
Randall, James Leslie; Rector of Compton.  
Sawbridge, J. S.; Rector of Theltham, Suffolk.  
Smith, S. C. F. A.; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Nottingham, and Curate of Scofton, Notts.  
Stewart, R.; Rector of Pleasley, Derbyshire.  
Toolis, J. D.; Vicar of Fletcham, near King's Lynn.  
Yule, Henry William; Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough.

The Bishop of Chester has begun the triennial visitation of his diocese.

The Bishop of Worcester held his September ordination, on the Feast of St. Michael, in the parish church of Dudley, when twenty-four candidates—thirteen deacons and eleven priests—were admitted to holy orders.

The Bishop of Peterborough distributed prizes to successful competitors at a diocesan school inspection in Leicester, yesterday week. He spoke strongly in favour of clerical inspection of schools in religious knowledge.

The Rev. G. R. Portal and the Rev. L. O. Bigg have each been presented with a massive silver inkstand by a deputation from the tradesmen and cottagers of Albury; and Mrs. Portal has received an elegant casket for biscuits, in glass and silver, from the teachers and scholars of the Albury schools.

St. Saviour's Church, York, is undergoing a much-needed restoration. The columns and arches of the arcade are being dressed and cleansed from accumulations of whitewash, and the masonry restored where needed. The fine east window which has long been partially covered by unsightly boarding, has been opened out, and a suitable reredos is to be erected.

The Marquis of Westminster, in reply to the petition of the Incumbent, has promised to pay the debt of £240 upon the new church at Ellesmere Port, near Chester. This church, begun Aug. 1, 1868, was erected at a cost of about £2900, not including the site, which, together with two donations, amounting to £1500, was contributed by the late Marquis of Westminster.

The Carlisle Diocesan Synod discussed, on Thursday week, the Private Chapels Bill, which was introduced into Parliament in the last Session. The Bishop of Carlisle, speaking of the needs of his diocese, said there were parishes in it which rested on his mind like a nightmare, because he knew that the souls of the parishioners were being neglected, and he had no power to help them. He spoke in favour of a reform of the parochial system, which would render it more elastic and capable of adaptation to the necessities of modern society.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

Last Saturday the Rev. John Spicer Wood, D.D., one of the Senior Fellows, was elected President of St. John's, vice the Rev. Stephen Parkinson, D.D., F.R.S., retired.

On Monday morning the Rev. Samuel George Phear, B.D., was elected to the Mastership of Emmanuel, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Archdall-Gratwicke, D.D. Mr. Phear was Fourth Wrangler in 1852, Professor Tait, of Edinburgh, being Senior. He was an Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos in 1857, and for the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1864. He has been for several years Tutor of the College, and is also one of the Chaplains to the Bishop of Ely.

At a Congregation held the same day, the Rev. E. H. Perowne, of Corpus Christi, and the Rev. F. J. Braithwaite, of Clare, were admitted to the office of Proctor.

The Voluntary Theological Examination began on Tuesday; the printed list of candidates contains sixty-one names. The Examination for the Carus Greek Testament Prize for Bachelors will be held to-day (Saturday).

The football season at Eton began last Saturday. The annual match at the wall between the Collegers and Oppidians will take place on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30.

The winter session for the Faculties of Arts, Laws, and Science at University College was begun, on Tuesday, with an inaugural lecture on "The Study of Latin in Past Centuries," by Professor Robinson Ellis. The attendance of professors and pupils was large, and the great number of Indian students at London University was made strikingly manifest.—On Wednesday, the inaugural lecture of the newly-established department of the Fine Arts at this college was delivered, before a crowded audience, by Mr. E. J. Poynter, A.R.A., the Slade Professor.

E. L. Hancock (Mr. Waterfield's, East Sheen) and R. B. Heygate (Mr. Chignell's, Dover and Wellington College) have been elected to two open Scholarships of £55 a year for four years at Wellington College.

Mr. H. I. B. Armstrong, B.A., Tancred Student of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been elected to an assistant mastership at the Islington Proprietary School.

The directors of the Bedfordshire Middle-Class Public School have elected as Head Master Mr. Edward Ellis Morris, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Early on Wednesday morning an explosion of firedamp took place at the Gadley Coalpit, Aberdare. Four men were killed and three were injured.

The Earl of Kimberley presided, on Tuesday afternoon, at the closing ceremonial of the Norwich Industrial Exhibition, being supported on the platform by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., Sir S. Bignold, the Mayor of Norwich (Mr. F. Watson), the Rev. Canon Heavside, and a number of other gentlemen. In addressing the meeting, the Earl of Kimberley took occasion to say a few words in defence of such displays in the face of an oft-expressed desire to depreciate their utility.

Dr. Begg delivered a lecture in Edinburgh, on Monday, on the ecclesiastical and social evils of Scotland, and the way to remedy them. He referred to the question of education, and contended that the Government bill of last Session was entirely unsuited for the country. He advocated the Establishment principle, and protested against any attempt to overthrow it. Scotland, he contended, did not get justice done to it in Parliament. Almost the only Scotch Act of last Session was the enforcement on the banks of the Christmas and Good Friday holidays, which their "stern forefathers abolished." He thought that something should be done to overtake the legislative business of the country. The Lord Advocate had too much to do, and the lecturer suggested the establishment of "a convention of intelligent Scotchmen" for the discussion and arrangement of Scotch measures, so that they might be sent up to the Imperial Legislature cut and dry, and require little further debate.

### THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The annual congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science began at Leeds, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Sir John Pakington. The opening address was delivered in the hall of the Mechanics' Institution. There was a large and distinguished assembly.

Sir J. Pakington said the questions which awaited consideration had been selected with great judgment, and involved subjects which ought to be settled speedily by the Legislature, as being of the highest importance to the public interests. They included our system of legal education, prison discipline, education of girls, care of neglected children, utilisation of town sewage, &c. Referring to questions which affected the happiness and contentment of the working classes, he expressed a wish that the attention of successive Administrations and Parliament could be more devoted to such matters and less occupied by questions of mere party interest. Speaking of trades unions, he thought the objections to them had arisen from their abuse and not from their use. The Legislature had passed an Act to place these unions on a proper footing, and there was reason to hope that in most, if not all, cases differences which may arise between masters and men may be settled amicably by arbitration, rather than by those angry and protracted struggles which have so often inflicted severe and lasting injury upon both parties. His belief was that it was to the improvement of the social status, intellectual training, and moral tone of skilled workmen that we must mainly look to avert a repetition of that violence and crime which in certain localities had shocked the moral sense of the public and tarnished the good name of British artisans. Referring to the subject of national education, he regarded the Endowed Schools Act and the Elementary Education Act as two great steps in advance; but they must be considered as the foundation of changes which are necessary rather than as the solution of the problem which has been so long and warmly debated.

On successive days addresses were delivered by the president of council and presidents of departments, after which the departmental business was transacted. On Thursday the Mayor gave a soirée. On Friday evening there was a working men's meeting. On Saturday (to-day) there are to be excursions. On Tuesday next there will be a soirée, when, in an adjoining room, Miss Mary Carpenter will lecture upon the Education of Women in India; and on Wednesday, after the concluding meeting, there will be another excursion. During the congress there will be numerous meetings in the town on kindred subjects to those discussed by the congress.

A public free library, which has been provided by the Corporation, was opened simultaneously with the first meeting.

### THE LATE GALES.

The storm which visited London on Saturday and Sunday appears to have been felt very severely both on land and sea. On the Norfolk coast it was accompanied by an extensive inundation of the sea and great destruction of agricultural produce in consequence. That part of the coast between the mouths of the rivers Ouse and Neene, bordering upon the Wash, and known as Marshland, suffered most severely.

From the north several casualties are reported. A steamer founded about ten miles east of the Humber. This was the Fairy Dell, Captain Hallswell, of and from Sunderland, with coals for Rochester. When the condition of the ship became hopeless the captain, second mate, second and third engineers, and one able seaman took to the small boat, leaving the rest of the crew, seven in number, on board. They hung on to the ship in the boat as long as possible; but, being unable to render any further assistance, they cut the boat away, and the captain and his four companions are unable to say whether the seven poor fellows were able to get into the boat. Almost immediately afterwards they saw the steamer go down. As to themselves, they were picked up by a Yarmouth herring-boat and landed at Grimsby.

Intelligence was received at Lowestoft of the loss of the Levant, of Liverpool. She was found in the German Ocean derelict by three fishing-smacks, who took her in tow; but she was so leaky that before they reached this port she went down. The missing crew, twenty-five in number, have been landed at Grimsby by the Anne and Jane, of Carnarvon. The Levant was bound from Shields for Port Said, with coals.

In the midst of a heavy gale, on Saturday, the Italian barque Three Sisters ran ashore at Donna Nook, on the coast of Lincolnshire. The captain, the mate, and four of the crew were rescued by the life-boat; but the pilot and eight of the crew were drowned.

During a strong north-east gale, with a heavy sea, last Saturday, the Herbert Ingram life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution, at Skegness, Lincolnshire, rendered valuable service to distressed vessels and their crews. In the first instance a flag of distress was seen from a passing brig, the Regina, of London; the life-boat put off and followed her, and eventually succeeded in rescuing the crew, seven in number. Just on the arrival of the boat on shore several large ships, with their sails a good deal tattered, were seen approaching, and two of them struck on the Knock Sand. The boat again proceeded out, and, after a strong effort, succeeded in reaching the two vessels. The crew of one, the James, of Dover, refused to leave her; but seven men of the brig Orb, of Whitby, were brought on shore. Later in the day the crew of the James were seen to take to their boat, and were lost sight of for a time, the sea being very rough. The life-boat was again launched, and the crew of the brig landed in Wainfleet Haven in their own boat, and the life-boat crew, seeing the men safe, followed the brig Orb, which had just floated off. They boarded her, and took her up Boston Deep. The life-boat behaved admirably while performing these services, and too much praise cannot be given to the crew, for it was very rough, and they were out altogether nearly twenty-four hours, being instrumental in saving fourteen lives.

The Robert Whitworth life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution was launched at Whitby, on Monday night, through a very heavy surf, and safely landed the crew of three men belonging to the schooner Dispatch, of that port.

The sole survivor of a crew of twenty men belonging to the barque James Booth was landed at Brixham on Monday. On the 27th ult., while in the Bay of Biscay, the ship was struck by a heavy sea and immediately sank. The survivor is James Marker, carpenter. He got upon a piece of timber when the vessel sank, and was picked up the next day by the Royal Tar.

Severe storms were experienced on the east and west coasts of Scotland. Several of the Lochfyne fishing-boats drawn up on shore were destroyed from the effects of the wind and high tide, but no serious casualty to shipping is reported.

A submarine cable is being laid from Lowestoft to Germany by the German Union Telegraph Company.

A memorial bust, by Foley, of the late Earl of Carlisle, in Morpeth Townhall, was unveiled on Monday. Earl Grey and Sir George Grey were present, and spoke in glowing terms of the late Earl, whose life was marked by an earnest endeavour to promote the good of the people.





MOUTH OF THE TUNNEL AT BARDONNECHE, PIEDMONT.



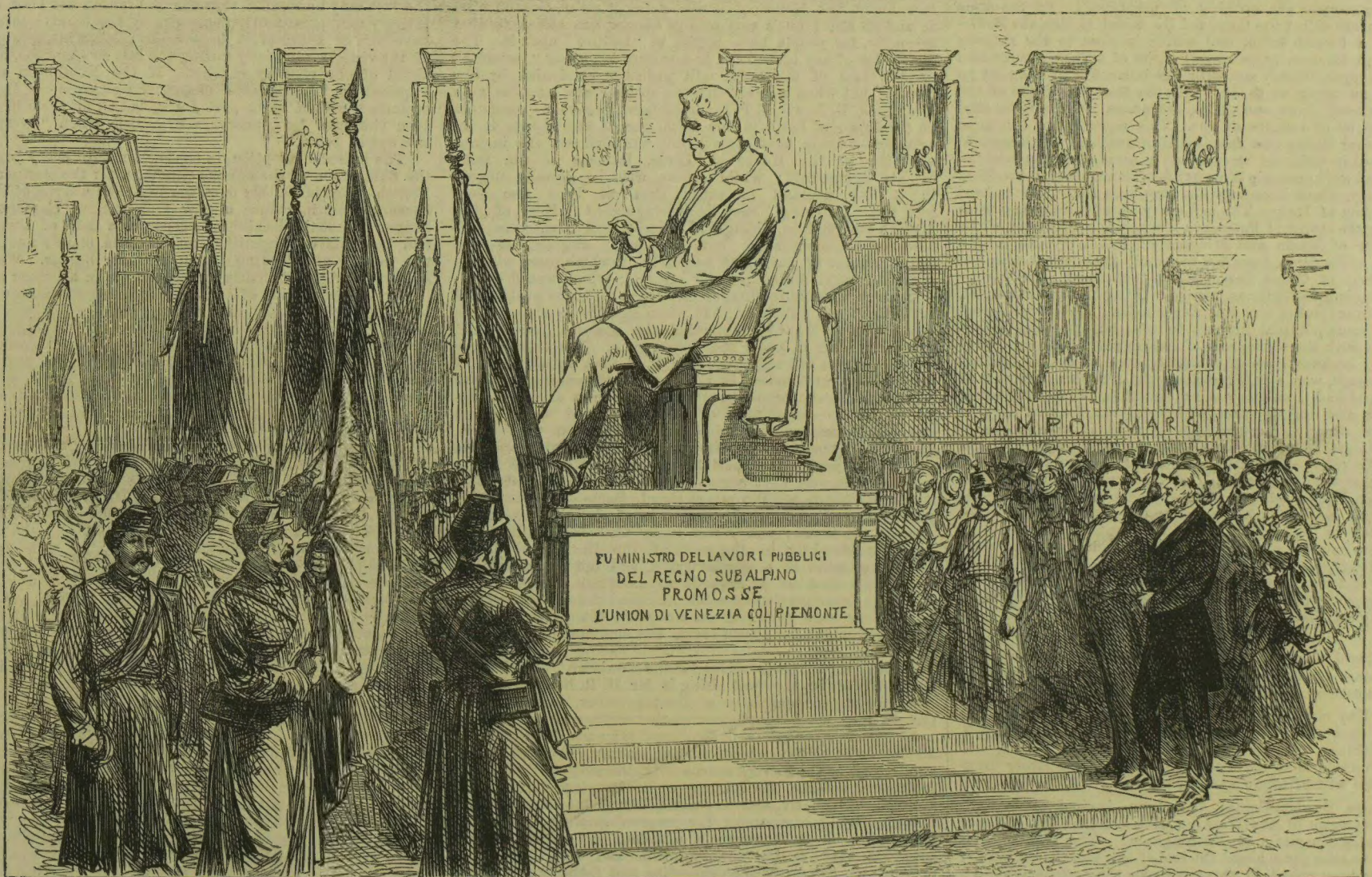
ILLUMINATIONS AT TURIN REPRESENTING THE TUNNEL.

OPENING OF THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.





THE LATE HON. J. P. NORMAN, DEPUTY CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF PALEOCAPA AT TURIN.



## THE LATE MR. JUSTICE NORMAN.

The atrocious murder of the acting Chief Justice of Bengal, when entering the High Court in the Townhall of Calcutta, on the 20th ult., has been felt as a severe shock by all concerned in the peace of India. The assassin being a Mohammedan, his act has been ascribed to the fanatical rage of the Wahabisees, the Puritans of Islam, against the British government, the duty of a holy war for the expulsion of their Christian rulers being constantly preached among them. It seems to be the fact, however, that the motive of this crime was mixed with private vengeance, since Ameer Khan, the chief person engaged in it, had been detained in custody, under Mr. Justice Norman's warrant, upon a charge of treason and conspiracy at Patna, and a motion by counsel for his release was negatived by the decision of this Judge. Ameer Khan, with others, had subsequently been convicted, but had appealed for a new trial, pending which he seems to have been let out on bail.

The Hon. John Paxton Norman was the senior puisne barrister judge of the Bengal High Court, and was officiating as Chief Justice on this occasion. The lamented Judge was in his fifty-second year, having been born Oct. 21, 1819. His father was the late Mr. John Norman, of Wood House, Congresbury, and of Claverham, a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Somerset. His mother, who is the representative of the old Border family of Paxton, survives to mourn his loss, and resides with her son, the Rev. A. M. Norman, Rector of Burnmoor, in Northumberland. Mr. Norman was educated at the Exeter Grammar School, and subsequently at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1841. After studying at the Temple he practised for many years as a special pleader, but was called to the Bar in 1862. He was the author of many legal treatises and papers, the most important of his writings being "A Treatise on the Law and Practice Relating to Letters Patent for Inventions," and the *Eschequer Reports*, of which, jointly with Mr. Hurlstone, he was editor for several years previously to his leaving England. In May, 1861, Mr. Norman was appointed, under Lord John Russell's Administration, one of the Judges of the High Court of Bengal. In the year 1864, when Sir Barnes Peacock was in England, he filled the office of Chief Justice; and again in the present year, during the absence of Sir R. Couch, he acted in the same capacity. It was stated only a few days since that Sir R. Couch was about to resign the Chief Justiceship, and that Mr. Norman was to be his permanent successor. But it has been otherwise ordained. It must be a consolation to his friends to feel that, terrible as were the circumstances attending his death, he died in the discharge of his duty, and that his death would seem to have been a direct consequence of that duty. Mr. Norman was married in Edinburgh, in 1854, to Margaret, daughter of the late William Robinson, of Hendon, and granddaughter of Ralph Robinson, of Herrington Hall, near Sunderland. He has left no children. Mrs. Norman remained with her husband to the last, in the house close to the High Court into which he when wounded had been conveyed, and where he died at one o'clock next morning. The murderer, having been arrested, was tried and convicted, as we learn by telegraph, on Thursday week. He was sentenced to be hanged that day fortnight.

## THE TUNNEL OF THE ALPS.

A complete description of the great railway tunnel, seven miles and a half long, through the Alps at the Col de Fréjus, near Mont Cenis, by which France and Italy are now put in direct railway communication with each other, has been given in this journal; and we have reported the formal opening of the tunnel, on Sunday, the 17th ult., and the banquet offered in the pavilion at Bardonnèche upon the arrival, by a special train from Modane, of the French Minister of Commerce, with M. Ferdinand Lesseps, the Swiss Minister, and other foreign guests. The Bardonnèche or Piedmontese end of the tunnel is shown in one of our Artist's sketches engraved for this publication. Another subject displayed by the aid of his pencil is a grand feature of the festive illuminations which were prepared in the city of Turin, on the evening of that day, to celebrate the opening of the tunnel. In the wide thoroughfare called the Corso del Rè, which is like the Boulevards of a French town, and which is close to the railway station, an immensely prolonged series of arches, constructed of metal pipes, thickly set with gas-burners, had been set up in such an array as to represent, in fire, the shape of the tunnel viewed from one of its entrances, with a vista that seemed to be of infinite extent. This contrivance, like most of the other devices in fanciful illumination, which were to be admired in different streets and piazzas of Turin, was the design and workmanship of an artificer named Ottino, dwelling in that city, whose ingenuity has long been famed throughout the kingdom of Italy. The ceremony of unveiling and consecrating the statue of Paleocapa—who was a Professor of the University of Turin and Minister of Public Works in the kingdom of Sardinia, from ten to twenty years ago, under the Government of Count Cavour—was performed next day by Prince Eugène de Carignan, cousin to King Victor Emmanuel. This is the subject of our last Illustration; and it was an occasion of some political interest to those who had cherished a sympathy with the aspirations of Italian patriotism since 1848 and 1849; because Paleocapa, whose name shows his ancient Greek lineage, was a refugee from the Austrian dominion of Venice, and had, like many other Venetian, Lombard, Tuscan, Modenese, and Roman exiles for Italy's sake, found a home in Piedmont, where their talents were used in the service of Constitutional freedom. This was the wise, generous, and courageous policy of the Subalpine kingdom after its defeat at Novara and the disastrous end of the Italian revolutions in 1849, when Venice was reconquered by Austria, and Rome was subdued by a French army under the Papal reign. Such public men as Paleocapa, Count Mamiani, Farini, Cialdini, and others residing some years at Turin and associating with the Piedmontese, soon formed a national council of Italian progress and emancipation, under the presidency of Cavour, which prepared the way for the union of all the Italians in one strong and independent State.

The Royal Commission on Friendly Societies, having sat for two days in Belfast, proceeded on Saturday evening to Dublin, where an inquiry was opened on Monday.

Lady Hay cut the first turf of the Girvan and Portpatrick Railway, last Saturday, at East Challock, near Dunraggit, Wigtownshire. The new line, thirty miles in length, will bring Wigtown and Kirkcudbright shires into closer communication with Glasgow and the north.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been invited to lay the foundation-stone of the Working Men's Extension Wing of the Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham. The ceremony is expected to take place about the end of this month. A sum of £5000 has been raised in three years by the periodical contributions of 20,000 workmen in the principal factories of the town. This will be, it is believed, the first hospital in the kingdom erected by the contributions of working men.

## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

While the Prime Minister and the ex-Prime Minister have been, as it were, uttering each their autumnal canticle, so contrasting in matter and manner, and while the Home Secretary has with some vigour been showing that he is not the *fainéant blunderer* that he has been so irrationally designated, the "polloi" of memberdom have been ventilating themselves in legion. To them and their little sayings we here vow ourselves, with an endeavour to bring them before the general spectator as much as possible in the guise in which they appear, with a certain local and personal radiance, before their constituents, or similar more or less contracted audiences. For instance, we find Mr. Raikes foregrounding with his neighbours in Flintshire instead of with his electoral friends at Chester, and in the mild and moderate tone which he adopts in speaking of affairs Parliamentary there is hardly to be recognised that nearly bitter, we had almost said sour, sententiousness which characterises him in the House. There is overt evidence always of his having something in him; but it is just doubtful whether the Conservative "whips," even on the eve of a critical division, can tell him that he is an agreeable, far less a fascinating, rhetorician. Doubtless, West Surrey Conservatism was adequately represented the other day at Godalming by Mr. Cubitt, who is generally so gentle and gentlemanly in the House, but yet usually selects some subject for dealing with which needs nothing more than gentle treatment; but as to what contribution his colleague, Mr. Lee Steere, could have made to what we may call the political festivity it is difficult to judge from the imperfect information on the subject which the world at large has received. Nor are there any bits of Parliamentary bone belonging to this gentleman from which one might, as Professor Owen frames the whole from the tip of the claw of the fossil of an extinct bird, produce such a speech as this honourable gentleman may have been supposed to have delivered. A politician who commences Parliamentary life at seventy years of age can hardly be expected to "witch the House with fervid oratory," though he may still be quite able to pass through the right wicket of the voting lobby. Then East Surrey Toryism had a first opportunity of enjoying its recent electoral triumph by the appearance of Mr. Watney, who had a chance given him of exhibiting that remarkable oratory which is peculiar to him, and which is said not to be eloquence. But with what radiant eloquence, and from what lofty heights does he every day, all day, and a greater part of every night, speak to the suffrages of millions of men in and around the metropolis, who are not teetotalers! His merits are emblazoned on ten thousand escutcheons, which gladden the eyes of wayfarers, and especially on Sundays those who are legally "travellers;" while at least in one respect, however it may be in others, he is a legitimate successor to the lamented Mr. Charles Buxton, and has proved that while, according to Dr. Johnson, brewing represents the "potentiality of wealth," it also has within it an element of political potentiality.

The good fights Mr. Adolphus Young has fought to keep Helstone for the Liberals has given him some prestige in the House, though he seldom avails himself of it to attempt any prominence. That he can say sensible things neatly when he chooses has been evinced in a speech of his to his constituents lately, in which he adroitly justified the exercise of the Royal prerogative in regard to Purchase by an extra-Liberal Government, skilfully defended the silence of Liberal members on the Ballot Bill, and ingeniously showed how he, as a member of the "more advanced Protestant section of Churchmen" (a new and, on the whole, not inapt phrase), could vote with conscientious alacrity for the disestablishment of the Church. Happy tidings for the staunch supporters of Church and King against the pestilential movement of Mr. Odger, the coming man, reaches us from Norfolk; for Mr. Clare Read has proclaimed, doubtless with a solemn emphasis, which, judging from the tone of his most ordinary speeches in the House, he can well assume, that the march of Odger on established institutions will be met some fine morning by "fifty thousand Norfolk men," a race which has been found awkward, as opponents, even when they were going the other way, under Kett, to that which Mr. Read now assigns them. Much has been said of late about the House of Lords—doing it away, or reforming it, and all that; but a very serious danger has arisen to that assembly, for people have begun to "lecture" upon it. The possibility of any institution or any question being "lectured" off the face of the earth will probably be denied by few people; but when a smart, incisive speaker and capable man like Mr. J. D. Lewis, M.P. for Devonport, begins to dissertate on the House of Lords in this form, one of two things is inevitable—namely, that some people will demand the instant abolition of the House of Lords, because of the force of his arguments; while others will be equally urgent in a like demand in order that at least one subject for "lecturing" may be extinguished. Most of Mr. Lewis's suggestions, though of course well put, were sufficiently commonplace; but one was original—to wit, the advantage of having an assembly in which peers who are geniuses might sit by popular election, which would be inevitable in three individual cases. He named, obviously, Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury; but when he adds to those names that of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, the general public will naturally desire to know the reason why. The answer may well be prompt and sufficing; and it is that, speaking, as it were, under the shadow of the hereditary mansion of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, whose beautiful demesne is almost a possession to the inhabitants of Devonport, and whose social excellences render that noble Lord so popular with them, Mr. Lewis made an adroit hit at the sympathies of his audience in paying this special compliment to one who is in a certain sense, and that a good sense, King of the district in which Plymouth and Devonport stand. Some strong language was used by Mr. Lewis when he spoke of the obstructive element in the Lords; and it was lucky that his similitude of Apollon standing in the path of the liberalising Lower House was made in a conglomerate, and not an individual, sense, and that he afterwards so carefully excepted Lord Salisbury from particular condemnation; for otherwise there might have been raised up an image in the general mind's eye which might have been vivid, but not complimentary, to that noble Lord.

Of the three representatives for the "unicorn" constituency of Hertfordshire the most rising is Mr. H. R. Brand; for Mr. Abel Smith is essentially a silent member, and Mr. H. F. Cowper keeps himself perhaps more obscure than he need. Young as he is as member and man, Mr. Brand is an aspiring legislator, and has made bold even to attempt an amendment of our Parliamentary system at its very source—viz., the mode and manner of registering voters. Such a measure he brought in last Session, handled dexterously, and very nearly brought to fruition; and, though giving him credit for personal qualities and intelligence far above the average, somehow one cannot avoid a suspicion that in the manipulation and conduct of this measure we can trace the suggestion and fatherly experience of one who, still a member (and now a quiet one) of the House, has a greater knowledge of it as an assembly than any living man.

## CLOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The number of visits to the International Exhibition made up to its close, on Saturday last, was 1,142,154—a number which is said to have considerably exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its organisers. The large attendance has secured the financial success of the Exhibition—that is to say, the receipts have covered the working expenses for the current year. Within its limited scope the Exhibition has also, in the main, attained the object proposed, or that should be proposed in all similar international displays. It has afforded a wide-embracing comparative test; it has provided materials for estimating the progress and present condition throughout the world of pottery and woollen manufacture, the two branches of industry selected for special illustration this year. So fine a collection of ceramic art has seldom been brought together; and it is very gratifying to find that here our home manufacturers have in almost every respect equalled or surpassed their Continental rivals. The competition in the fine-arts proper took place under scarcely fair conditions. Both France and Germany were inadequately represented; and in the English galleries there were extremely few new works of importance. Belgium, among foreign countries, best maintained its reputation in painting, although the contents of its picture-gallery fell considerably short of the splendid gathering of '62.

Compared with our former international exhibitions, the attendance at the present show is, it need hardly be said, small, absolutely, though not relatively. The number of visits to the Great Exhibition of 1851 was 6,039,195; and to that of 1862, 6,117,450. But as ten years are to be occupied before the present building can do the work of either of its predecessors, the attendance at Kensington-gore has been relatively good. The galleries which have been provided exclusively for the present series of exhibitions probably do not exceed one sixth of the area of Captain Fowke's huge building. We do not, of course, include the galleries previously constructed—those, for instance, containing the refreshment-rooms, the Meyrick armour, the piscicultural models, the terra-cotta and other collections which have overflowed from the neighbouring museum, and formed no part actually of the Annual International Exhibition, though included in the shilling admission; nor indeed can the rooms and gallery of the Albert Hall be considered more than makeshift adjuncts to what an international exhibition building should be. The need of space somewhat corresponding to the naves of former exhibition buildings, and of greater width in the galleries, would have been severely felt had the attendance been larger; as it was, during the crowded days towards the close, there was much unpleasant blocking and jostling, especially in the galleries encumbered with statuary and show-cases. The buildings themselves are certainly very imperfectly adapted for their purpose; and their great deficiencies should be borne in mind in making any addition. The only galleries which, by their top-lighting, are quite suitable for exhibition purposes are those on the upper floors running north and south on each side of the gardens; but these are narrow, and the four "tower-rooms" which divide them are quite insufficiently lighted.

The International Exhibition of 1871 being, unlike its predecessors, the first of an annual series, one is naturally drawn to speculate on the prospects for the next and future years. The success already attained naturally prepares the way, as may be thought, for its repetition. There are, however, some influences that may come into play, though they have not yet proved operative, which it may be worth while to consider in anticipation. Next year, then, the mass of mere sight-seers will begin to realise that the opening of an international exhibition is not a thing of rare occurrence. If they miss one exhibition they may console themselves with the reflection that something very like it will be visible within a twelve-month. There can be no doubt that the prestige of former international exhibitions has greatly benefited their modest successor. Its title alone would attract vast numbers to satisfy themselves of its pretensions. As bearing on this observation, the fact may be recalled that the Exhibition has been comparatively and persistently neglected by Londoners—those who have seen or heard of it *de près*—and that a large proportion of the visitors, especially during the last two months, has consisted of our country cousins. If the Exhibition scarcely acquired the "fashionable" character which some of its official promoters wished to bespeak for it, it has, on the other hand, been thronged by country excursionists when "everybody" was out of town.

The intended adoption, in connection with every portion of the Exhibition, of the annexe system, after the manner of the French—that is, neither more nor less than a series of shops or bazaars—will introduce a new and dubious element. The danger is that the Exhibition proper, as a field of honourable and instructive competition, may become merely auxiliary to the touting and trading of an ordinary bazaar. We have, however, dwelt sufficiently on this danger in a former article.

Again, the classes of industry or art-manufacture which have to be represented in rotation cannot every year be as interesting or attractive as those selected for the opening display. Next year cotton may, it is true, more than occupy the place of wool, but jewellery (not including gold and silver-smith's work and watches), together with paper, printing, musical instruments, and acoustic apparatus, can scarcely furnish an equivalent in beauty, variety, and interest to the ceramic gathering of this year.

Another difficulty which in all probability will present itself will be that of obtaining a supply of good paintings and sculpture sufficient to fill the picture-galleries—an important point, seeing that the attractiveness of future exhibitions will largely depend on the quality of the annual contents of these galleries. This difficulty was felt at the outset; the original rules for the British side had to be relaxed so as to admit pictures painted many years back, even by deceased artists, as also several works by one painter. Moreover, nearly all the best pictures were lent by their respective owners, not contributed by the artists, and there was scarcely one of any importance with which the public had not previously made acquaintance. The French collection was brought together under such unfavourable circumstances, and was in consequence so largely composed of dealers' remainders, that it would be unfair to cite it as exemplifying the school. Many of the pictures in the other foreign galleries had also been previously exhibited; but they, and they alone, had the advantage of being new to the London public. As was to be expected under such conditions, the sales of pictures and sculptures have been, speaking generally, and whatever may have been the case in other departments, singularly few. Other circumstances may arise to prejudice future prospects; but we think enough has been said to indicate that the initial success may prove somewhat misleading; and, if our international exhibitions are to be a permanent success, her Majesty's Commissioners must, above all things, preserve for those world-competitions that high, select character which in the original programme they appeared to guarantee.



## SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

An interesting addition has been made to the Zoological Society's Gardens in the shape of two frigate birds, or frigate pelicans, called by Audubon, in his work on the "Birds of America," the vultures of the sea. The frigate bird abounds in Florida. It is chiefly remarkable for the velocity of its flight, and its structural features are interesting as being specially adapted to the attainment of that power. The wings are very long as compared with the size and weight of the body. The mature bird is 41 in. long, measuring from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. But the body proper measures only half this length, the other half being made up of the elongated feathers of the tail. The stretch of the expanded wings is more than twice the length of the bird, being about 86 in. The wings are very much pointed at the ends, and are narrow relatively with their length. The frame-work or skeleton of each wing is about 24 in. long, the rest of the length being made up by the feathers. The breast-bone is remarkable from its width (2½ in.) being greater than its length (2¼ in.); and the pectoral muscles, which move the wings, are small, but the bones supporting them are strong, and the merrythought is welded to the sternum. The legs are short, so that the bird moves with difficulty upon the ground. But it is able easily to rise from the ground or from the surface of the water by the conjoint action of the wings and tail. The plumage varies in colour at different periods of life, and in young birds has a good deal of white. But the colour of the mature bird is a brownish black, with metallic tints. The birds now introduced to the gardens are quite young. The feet are webbed, and the claw of the third toe is long and toothed like a comb, its function being, as Audubon thinks, to cleanse those parts of the plumage which cannot be reached by the bill.

The evidence taken last Session before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the Euphrates Valley Railway has now been published. The first witness examined was Sir Henry Rawlinson, who has now succeeded Sir Roderick Murchison as president of the Geographical Society, and who, from his personal investigations of the localities, as well as from other sources of information accessible to him, is probably the most competent authority anywhere to be found regarding the topics under consideration. It is sufficient here to state that Sir Henry Rawlinson's views are very nearly identical with those to which, during many months past, we have endeavoured to give expression. As an alternative route to India, the Euphrates Valley Railway would be of no material service, seeing that the time saved by it on the journey between London and Bombay, as compared with the route by the Suez Canal, would not be more than two days, reckoning the steamers employed in each case to be the same; while the Euphrates route has the inconvenience of transshipments at Scanderoon, on the Mediterranean, and at Bussora, Greyne, or some other point on the Persian Gulf. The Euphrates Valley line, it is estimated, would cost eight millions, though the cost might be much more, as between Bagdad and Bussora the country is little better than a swamp. An unbroken line all the way from Constantinople, through Teheran, to India, would cost more than the Euphrates line; but nearly every mile of it would be self supporting, and, as Sir Henry Rawlinson pointed out, the two projects are not comparable, seeing that the one would be a scheme of no international importance, whereas the other would not only be more profitable commercially, but would achieve results of the highest political value.

The opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, the progress and completion of which have been fully described in our pages, will no doubt give an impulse to the construction of other tunnels through mountain ranges; and it becomes important to review the different expedients for boring tunnels which are now available, with the view of ascertaining which are the cheapest and most expeditious, as also whether better methods than any now existing might not be suggested. In the Mont Cenis tunnel the work proceeded at an accelerated pace towards the close, partly no doubt from the increased dexterity of the workmen, but partly also from improvements in the apparatus; and further improvement will of course still further accelerate the pace. In the case of tunnels through earth or soft rock the boring may, no doubt, be accomplished rapidly by boring instruments such as are now largely used in boring wells; and as the borer travels onward the space behind it may be arched round with brick and cement or with cast-iron tubing. For hard rock, however, this plan will not answer; and the core of most great mountain chains consists of hard rock, generally igneous. At present such rock is pierced by boring holes in it by a steel jumper, struck by a hammer, which may be impelled either by hand, in the way adopted by quarrymen, or by any other motive force; or the holes may be bored by diamond-faced drills rotated by a stream of water or otherwise. In the holes gunpowder or other explosive substance is placed, and fired at intervals, when portions of the rock are burst out, which are from time to time removed. This is a very tedious process, and it is very important that it should be superseded by a better. In India very large stones are quarried by the agency of heat, a fire being employed to heat the stone along a certain line, and this line, after having been heated, being suddenly cooled by water, the stone cracks, and may then be removed. The same principle may, no doubt, be adopted in the excavation of rock tunnels, the face being heated with gas brought in pipes from the outside.

A species of fibulous paper is made in France by cementing portions of finely-divided sponge by paper pulp, the mixture forming a thick paper which rapidly absorbs water or other fluids. This paper has found many useful applications in the arts, and, among others, in surgery, where it is found to be a useful dressing and absorbent.

Hydraulic apparatus has been introduced into many manufacturing to lighten manual labour. In ironworks it is employed to drag the mass of welded iron from the furnace, so that it may be transferred to the hammer or the rolls; and in the Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel it is employed to move the cranes and other apparatus. Recent advices from Paris announce that it has been introduced into one of the theatres there for shifting the scenery, the motion when necessary being accelerated by the intervention of pulleys.

A new puddling and reheating furnace, called Howatson's furnace, has been introduced into some ironworks with satisfactory results. Its peculiarity consists in the application of an air-jacket around the furnace, through which jacket the air passes on its way to the ashpit; and the opening to the ashpit is formed with doors, usually kept close, but which may be opened for the removal of the ashes, so that the air may be constrained to pass through the jacket by the action of the draught. Such a furnace was introduced at Cwm Avon, near Swansea, a year ago. The advantages alleged are, that it saves one fourth of the coal and a good deal of the iron, the production of cinder being less and the yield of the iron more than in ordinary furnaces. There is no doubt that this species of furnace is an improvement upon that usually adopted. But we now require a much more radical change in the puddling process than the introduction of such a furnace as this implies.

Mr. Varley has communicated to the Microscopical Society

the results of an investigation made by him of the action which takes place when a dead fly adheres to the window-pane, with a cloudy or mildewed appearance around it. The fly, he finds, has died of a disease of which one of the phenomena is that the proboscis becomes charged with a viscid fluid. When it is applied to the glass it adheres, the fly dies, and is always found to be suspended by the proboscis. After death a white matter appears on the abdomen. It is composed of myriads of round-ended cylinders, which gradually elongate, and the heads assume the form of bulbs, and finally are driven forcibly off by the rupture of the cells connecting the bulbs with the cylinders. The bulbs adhere to any substance they encounter, and it is by them that the misty appearance on the glass is produced. The bulbs are about one twelve hundredth part of an inch in diameter; and the question arises, whether they are not seed vessels or germs. There is also the further question whether, if such a fungus produces disease in a fly, the same or some similar fungus may not be the cause of diseases among mankind. When the fly was placed under water it was found that though the cylinders grew they did not form bulbs at the ends, and that no portion of them was in such case detached.

Among the machines shown at the Exhibition at South Kensington was one of Warsop's aero-steam-engines—a contrivance for forcing air into a boiler and working the engine with a mixture of air and steam. This engine, spite of Mr. Eaton's encomiums upon it at the meeting of the British Association at Exeter, and much subsequent laborious agitation, has now subsided to its appropriate position, which we believe is very much that which we predicted. The idea is not very novel, and the plan is not at all likely to come into general use. But there are certain special cases in which it might be beneficially adopted.

## MUSIC.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE SATURDAY CONCERTS.

All who can appreciate admirable performances of great orchestral works will rejoice in the resumption of the Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts, the sixteenth series of which commenced last Saturday. Never were the symphonies and overtures of the great masters so finely rendered in this country until the organisation of a permanent band at this establishment, and its constant association in performance and rehearsal under the direction of Mr. Manns—one of the most skilful and earnest of modern conductors—rendered possible results which cannot be obtained by casual and intermittent arrangements. Grateful remembrance is also due to the Crystal Palace for frequent opportunities of hearing works that were long almost ignored in England, and especially for the production of some exquisite music by Franz Schubert that would otherwise probably have remained in the manuscript oblivion from which it was rescued by the Crystal Palace management. Two symphonies and the charming incidental music to the drama of "Rosamunde" are among the additions to classical music that we owe to this source, and another of Schubert's works of the class first named is to be presented for the first time in the course of the present series of concerts. One of Mendelssohn's earlier symphonic compositions for an orchestra of stringed instruments, still remaining in manuscript, is also to be brought forward at one of the concerts of this year, the illustration of that composer's career giving a distinct purpose to the first twelve performances of the new series. Among important works to be produced will be two written expressly for the Crystal Palace—one by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, the other by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller.

Last Saturday's concert included fine performances of the overture, ballet-music, and some of the vocal pieces from Mendelssohn's early opera "Die Hochzeit des Camacho" (belonging to his sixteenth year), his symphony in C minor, capriccio in F sharp minor, for pianoforte solo, and the capriccio brillante, in B minor, for the same instrument, with orchestral accompaniments. Of the overture and ballet-music we have before spoken. They are perhaps superior to the vocal music, in which grace rather than power is apparent. This is especially the case with the duet for Quiteria and Basilio. Some special character is apparent in the song for Vivaldo, notwithstanding its ballad style; but the most important of the vocal pieces selected is the scena in which Quiteria laments the supposed loss of her lover. Although somewhat reflective of Mozart, there is much that foreshadows the individuality of Mendelssohn. The music of Quiteria was given with much power by Madame Rudersdorff, and Mr. Vernon Rigby was also highly efficient in that of Basilio and Vivaldo. The symphony belongs to nearly the same period as the opera (1824), and was given with the original minuet and trio—not with the scherzo which the composer afterwards adapted for his ottet for stringed instruments. The unaccompanied capriccio bears nearly the same date as the opera, that with orchestra having been produced in 1832. Both were very effectively played by Miss Kate Roberts, who was especially successful in the first, and was greeted with great and deserved applause. The remaining pieces in Saturday's programme were the aria, "Parto," from Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito," by Madame Rudersdorff, with the excellent clarinet obligato of Mr. Papé; Sir J. Benedict's ballad, "Eily Mavourneen" (from his "Lily of Killarney"), by Mr. Rigby; and the overture to "Der Freyschütz."

## ROYAL NATIONAL OPERA.

A new endeavour to establish a national opera has to be recorded in the opening of St. James's Theatre for that purpose on Saturday last. From time immemorial it has been a grievance alleged by English musicians that opportunities are not afforded here, as abroad, for the development of native genius in dramatic composition; and that the reason for our not having a distinct and individual school of stage music is to be found in the difficulties opposed to the hearing of new works. The several English opera schemes of the past quarter of a century have brought forward but little that is worthy of preservation, and have introduced much that was undeserving of production, and is now justly forgotten.

The dilemma, then, is that, while would-be composers complain of want of opportunity, there is a natural reluctance on the part of directors and lessees to repeat experiments that have hitherto proved so unproductive, and to start an English opera establishment with comparatively no repertoire, and resting on hopes that have so often proved delusive. Hence it follows that any new venture of the kind must depend largely, if not mainly, on adaptations of foreign works of proved excellence and known attraction; and this is the plan adopted by the directors of the "Royal National Opera Company," at the St. James's Theatre.

The programme announces forty performances, the English works to be given being Bishop's "Guy Rannering," Balfe's "Rose of Castile" and "Bohemian Girl," Wallinger's "Lurline" and "Maritana," Sir Julius Benedict's "Lily of Killarney," and a dramatised version of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's cantata "The May Queen," for the first time on the stage, this being the only novelty promised, the English adaptation of Sir J. Benedict's "Un Anno ed un Giorno" scarcely coming within that description.

It is somewhat surprising not to find the name of John Barnett in the scheme. Often as his "Mountain Sylph" has been heard, it will yet bear many repetitions, although the music is largely reflective of Mozart, Spohr, and Weber. In his subsequent works Mr. Barnett obtained far more individuality of style, and there is much in his "Fair Rosamond" that seemed to promise a dramatic composer who should give a distinct tone and colour to English stage music. That opera, with revision and retrenchment, might well be revived, as might also the same composer's "Farinelli." While on this subject, we may ask what has become of his "Kathleen," completed many years since, and, we believe, actually engraved, but never performed or published, and asserted, on good authority, to be his best production?

The foreign operas to be given in an English dress by the "Royal National Opera Company" are Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," Rossini's "Il Barbiere," Bellini's "Sonnambula," Donizetti's "Lucia," Verdi's "Trovatore," Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," Flotow's "Marta," Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger," and Weber's "Der Freyschütz." Some of these will involve unavoidable comparisons with recent fine performances at our Italian opera establishments.

There is but little to be said of Saturday's opening performance. The opera was the well-worn "Rose of Castile," the only specialty in its representation having been the re-appearance, after two years' absence in America, of Miss Rose Hersee, who met with an enthusiastic reception, and did much to deserve it. She has gained in vocal power and execution and in stage self-possession; and her delivery of the music of Elvira displayed both brilliancy and pathos in many instances, several encores having been awarded. Miss Palmer—hitherto known as a concert singer—made her first stage appearance in London as Donna Carmen, and met with a good reception and an encore in her song in the last act. Mr. G. Perren's efficiency as Manuel has been so frequently manifested—especially in the Crystal Palace performances of the opera—that it is unnecessary to say more than that it was as effective as before. Mr. R. Temple gave much weight to the part of Don Pedro, and was encored in his song, "Though fortune." Of other characters it is needless to speak—their representatives will probably improve with increase of opportunity. The band and chorus are, perhaps, sufficiently strong for the smaller class of operas, but scarcely so for the masterpieces announced in the prospectus. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted with care, and the performance of the opera was favourably received throughout.

Of other performances and other performers we must take a future opportunity to speak.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre are carried on with great spirit and a constant succession of varieties. Alternated with the popular programmes, are selections from eminent composers, several of whom have now been illustrated, the most recent instances having been those of Beethoven, Rossini, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Wagner. The specialty in last Monday's programme, and on following evenings, was the performance of the "Fantasie Guerrière" for full orchestra, military bands, chorus, and organ obligato, composed by M. van Herzele—a composition which gained the prize of £200 recently competed for by forty aspirants at the Alhambra Palace. The benefit of M. Rivière is announced for the 14th inst.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the metropolitan schools was held at the Crystal Palace last week, when some 5000 choristers sang, with good effect, various pieces, sacred and secular; Mr. G. W. Martin having occupied his accustomed post as conductor.

The fourth season of the Oratorio Concerts is announced to commence on Nov. 15. Ten performances are to be given, extending to April 24; and all are to take place at Exeter Hall. Mr. Sims Reeves is said to be engaged for the whole series, during which Bach's "Passion Music" will be given, besides many other great sacred works.

## THE THEATRES.

## HOLBORN.

The new theatre in Holborn is now under the management of Mr. Richard Mansell, and reopened last week. The conductor has selected for his opening piece a drama, never popular, by Alexander Dumas, intended by the author to present an ideal portrait of Edmund Kean, and named after him. M. Dumas invented for his stage-romance a series of incidents which never happened, nor could have happened, in England, and furnished his hero with an abstract character which represented well enough the author's conception of an actor, but failed to give that of the individual Kean. The drama, as now placed on the boards of the Holborn, is not badly acted: indeed, Mr. T. Swinbourne deserves to be complimented on the manner in which he managed to give life and reality to the shadowy conception of the French author. He wisely attempted no imitation of Kean's manner, but contented himself with bringing out the situations and expressing the feelings intended by the writer in his own natural manner. The performance of the balcony scene with Juliet was admirable, and he was well assisted by Miss Beaupre, who manifested considerable talent in the assumption. Mr. Gaston Murray deputed himself in a princely manner as Hesselstadt, and Mr. E. Shepherd made an excellent Austrian Ambassador. But we must not omit Mr. Odell, who, as old Stirling, the actor's confidant, was genuine, thorough-going, natural, and pathetic. Miss Patti Josephs and Miss Josephine Fiddes, as the two ladies, Alice Elton and Angela, ought to have rendered themselves more audible. A ballet in the second act deservedly won two encores.

## STANDARD.

We had recently occasion to notice the production, at the Lyceum, of the drama entitled "Fanchette," with Miss Isabel Bateman; and now we have another version, produced at the Standard, with a slight variation in the name of the heroine and the piece. It would seem that this play has been a great success in the United States, and brought a fortune to more than one actress. Of these Miss Jenny Gourlay, who is now on a visit to England, has performed it some 800 nights, and this lady appeared at the Standard on Saturday, in the character and play of "Fanchonette." Having sustained the part so frequently, Miss Gourlay is, of course, well practised in every phase of the action; she is, besides, an excellent artist, with a handsome person and a natural style of acting. She was ably supported by Miss Page, who, as the witch-mother, showed considerable power, and, indeed, evoked the largest amount of applause. Mr. G. Hamilton, as Landry, made a very efficient lover; and Mr. C. Swain played the part of Father Barbeaud with modesty and force. That of Landry's brother, here called Didier, was converted into a humorous character by Mr. Arthur Williams. The piece was admirably placed on the boards, with striking and picturesque scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass; and was altogether performed with so much smoothness and good taste that it will probably maintain its position on the stage for weeks to come.





SUNDAY MORNING WITH THE HOP-PICKERS.



## HOP-PICKERS IN KENT.

The cultivation of this graceful, cheerful, and useful English plant, which occupies nearly thirty thousand acres of the soil in Kent alone, is a subject familiar to the minds of Londoners from the vicinity of the hop-growing district to this city, and from the great market of that produce in the borough of Southwark. A hop-garden in the picking season is, to the eye of taste, more picturesque than either a French, German, Italian, or Spanish vineyard; and some of us like our native beer much better than any of the cheap and common sorts of foreign wine. There is, however, no peaceable disputing about a national preference in the matter of drink, and in some other matters. The ancient Greeks and Romans may have had a liquor which they called beer; but they were ignorant of the hop and its aromatic virtues, which the Teutonic peoples of Northern Europe, our heroic forefathers, had appreciated since the prehistoric age of Thor and Woden. The descendants of the Jutes and Saxons in Kent have not degenerated from their ancestors in the skill of this branch of agriculture. English hops and English barley are worthy of English brewing. The country in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, south of that town, and between Faversham and Canterbury, and from Godstone to Ashford, along the South-Eastern Railway, yields the most celebrated crops; but hop-gardens may be found everywhere in Kent, except in the grass-growing flats of the northern coast or in the Romney Marsh Level. The manner in which the hop-plants are trained on tall poles, set in groups of three or four together, with intervals of 6 ft. or 7 ft. between one group and those next to it, takes up a good deal of space; about three thousand plants will grow in an acre of ground. They will thrive well in a rich mould; but where they flourish best is in a kind of slaty ground, with a substratum of stone, at East Farleigh, near Maidstone. In the warm nights of early summer the bine will grow as fast as an inch an hour, and soon reach the top of the pole; but it is not till near the end of August that the harvest is begun. The delicate clusters, hanging so large and full, are viewed with trembling joy by the cultivator, who knows that they are liable to many risks of sudden destruction from the attacks of green flies or red spiders, from the blight called "honey-dew," or from the cold of one autumnal night in September. There is always so much uncertainty about the probable amount of the aggregate crop throughout the country, till the official declaration is made by the Inland Revenue Board, that this question becomes a subject of frequent wagers, by which large sums of money have sometimes been lost and won.

When the work of hop-picking is to be commenced, great numbers of men, women, and children, from many distant villages and towns of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, from the east end of London, and from Southwark and Lambeth, are accustomed to travel along the roads leading to the scene of action, in hopes of two or three weeks' agreeable and profitable employment. There is a curious mixture of all classes, as well as of all ages and both sexes, hundreds of townsfolk and riverside folk, or even seaside folk, costermongers, dock labourers, and fishermen, with their wives and boys and girls, associating with the rustic labourers in this strange industrial levy; and they seem in fine weather to enjoy the fun, the light task, the fresh air, and the change of scene. Each hop-cutter is armed with a tool, which has an iron hook on one side and a knife-blade at the other. With this he cuts the bine near the root, then hooks up the pole from the earth, and lays it, pole and bine together, beside him, when it is seized by another hand, that of the hop-picker, usually a woman or girl, who plucks off first the flowers, and next strips off the leaves, the flowers being collected in a canvas bag, or bin, to be afterwards dried in the kiln. Fifteen or twenty bushels can be picked in a day by a quick hand. When evening descends upon the scene the busy multitude disperse to lodge wherever they can find shelter—in barns and outhouses, in gipsy tents, or under the hedges; cooking their food, eating and drinking, smoking and sleeping, and even, to a small extent, dressing or undressing, in the primitive simplicity of camp life. They may be seen, at a leisure hour, on the banks of the Medway, washing their clothes in the river, which will do them no harm, if "cleanliness is next to godliness," as the good old proverb says. But the sketch we have engraved represents a Sunday morning scene, which may, perhaps, suggest the desirableness of an open-air preaching visitation. The hop-picking season is over for this year. It is reported that the crop is deficient in quantity, but its quality is very good.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket First October Meeting cannot be described as a success in any way. Not only was the weather wet and cheerless, but the sport was very poor; indeed, the four days were remarkable for nothing but Fordham's magnificent riding. The great jockey was never seen to more advantage, and two, if not three, races were snatched out of the fire solely by his brilliant horsemanship. On Thursday the meeting of Madge Wildfire and Khedive in a Triennial Produce stake created a great deal of interest, and a game struggle between the pair resulted in a dead heat, the former afterwards walking over, and the stakes being divided. As Lord Zetland's colt is still very raw and unfurnished, he will probably make a performer of some note; but, unfortunately, he is not nominated for the Derby. Conceding 4 lb. and her sex allowance, Chopette cut down three opponents with ridiculous ease over the T.Y.C.; and as one of them defeated a field of eighteen in a maiden plate on the following day, the Baron's flying filly may fairly dispute the two-year-old premiership with Cremorne. Countryman is thoroughly stale from the amount of hard work he has done this season, and was easily beaten in a match with old Tibthorpe, to whom he tried to concede 2 lb.; and Nuneham wound up the day by giving Brother to Hannah 7 lb. and a beating. Landmark's defeat by the moderate Night Star, on Friday, drove him to an outside price for the Derby, and his penalty ought not to have prevented his winning in such poor company. The October Handicap proved an easy prey for White Rose (6 st. 6 lb.), who has long been expected to win an important race. Sterling (8 st. 12 lb.) did not start; and the "Prussians" Adonis (8 st. 7 lb.) and Elibustier (7 st. 7 lb.) showed to little advantage; while the 12 lb. extra weight, incurred by her victory in the Great Eastern, put Philomela quite out of court.

We notice that Camel, one of the best two-year-old performers of 1869, and a great favourite for last year's Derby, has made a successful first appearance as a "plater" at Lanark. Very large fields contested the various events at the Cork Park Autumn Meeting, and the Grand Stand Plate of 500 sovs. produced a beautiful finish between Stella (10 st. 8 lb.) and New Oswestry (12 st. 9 lb.), the former getting her head in front in the last few strides. She is by Knight of Kars, the sire of The Colonel; and it is curious that all his stock show such great aptitude for getting across a country. We regret to have to record the death of Mr. W. Goodwin, the well-known trainer, which took place very suddenly towards

the end of last week. James Mann, the jockey, who won the Oaks on Tormentor in 1866, died, after a lingering illness, on Saturday last.

The coursing season in the north commenced, towards the end of last week, with the autumn meeting of the Scottish National Club. In the St Leger Stakes for puppies five youngsters by Cashier, from the famous Bab-at-the-Bowster, took part; but their first appearance was not very promising, as four went down in the first round, and the remaining one in the first ties. Eventually Tappit Hen, by Duncan Gray—Croton Oil, beat Goodwin, by Ronald—Blush, and won. The Douglas Cup fell to Smuggler for the second year in succession. He did not, however, secure a bloodless victory, for Catadupe, who was such a smart puppy last season, ran two "undecideds" with him before she succumbed in the final course.

## FREEMASONS' BADGE JEWEL.



The Burdett-Coutts Lodge of Freemasons, which was lately presented with a Bible by Lady Burdett-Coutts, has paid a compliment to Colonel Francis Burdett, on the expiration of his year of office as the first Worshipful Master of the lodge. The badge which has been presented to him by the officers and brethren of the Lodge is an elaborately-designed and highly-finished jewel of gold of eighteen carats, manufactured by Mr. G. Kenning, of Little Britain. Its design is shown in our illustration.

## WRECKS AND LIFE-BOAT SERVICES IN 1870.

The yearly return of wrecks and casualties on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland in 1870 has been issued, and furnishes several particulars of general interest. The number of wrecks, casualties, and collisions from all causes on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom and in the surrounding seas reported in 1870 was 1502, or 612 less than the number reported in 1869, and less than reported in any year since 1864.

Few gales of remarkable force and duration occurred during the year 1870, and to this may be chiefly attributable the reduction in the number of wrecks and casualties. The most serious gale of the year commenced on Oct. 12, and upon that and the following day ninety-nine shipping disasters are reported to have occurred. The direction of the wind during the two days was from S.E. westerly to N.W. The other serious gales in 1870 were from S.W. to W. in January, from E.N.E. to S. in February, from N.E. to E. in March, and from S. to W.S.W. in May. Westerly gales are far more destructive than those from the east, the most destructive of all being those from south-west.

The number of ships lost or damaged in the 1502 wrecks, casualties, and collisions reported was 1865, representing a registered burden of upwards of 404,000 tons. The number of ships wrecked in 1870 was less than the number in 1869 by 729. The number of ships was in excess of the number of casualties reported, because in the 361 cases of collision two or more ships are involved in one casualty. Of the 1865 ships, 1552 are known to have belonged to Great Britain and its dependencies, with British certificates of registry, and 271 are known to have belonged to foreign countries and States. Of the remaining forty-two the country and employment are unknown. Of the British registered ships 1101 were employed in the British coasting trade, and 451 in the (over sea) foreign and home trade. Of the vessels belonging to foreign countries and States fourteen employed in the British coasting trade met with casualties.

The returns show that the number of lives lost from wrecks, casualties, and collisions on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1870 was 774. This is 159 less than were lost in 1869, and is also less than the number in any year since 1865. The lives lost in 1870 were from 124 ships; 99 of these were laden vessels, 18 were in ballast, and in 7 cases it is not known whether the vessels were laden or light. One hundred and eleven of these ships were entirely lost, and 13 sustained partial damage. Of the 774 men who perished, 105 were in vessels that foundered, 112 through cases of collision, and 467 in vessels stranded or cast ashore. The remaining number (90) were lost from various causes, such as by being washed overboard in heavy seas, by explosions, &c.

The greater number of the wrecks occurred on the east coast; 701, or nearly half the whole, being counted to it. The west coast comes next, being responsible for 412, while the south coast counts 148, the Irish coast 163, and north and west of Scotland 46, and other parts, 78.

The number of lives saved on our coasts last year, by all means, was 4654. The Board of Trade, from the Mercantile Marine Fund, maintains in a state of complete efficiency about 290 sets of rocket and mortar apparatus, mainly worked by the coastguard. The National Life-Boat Institution has a noble fleet of 230 life-boats, and contributes every year to the saving of about 800 shipwrecked persons, it having since its establishment saved more than 20,000 lives.

The party engaged in laying down the telegraph through Australia say that the interior of the country is by no means so barren as had been supposed. It is fairly fertile, and the telegraph stations will greatly assist the colonising of this vast district.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE COUNTESS OF WESTMEATH.

The Right Honourable Anne Catherine, Countess of Westmeath, died at Kingstown, near Dublin, on the 27th ult. Her Ladyship was elder daughter and coheir of Malachy Daly, Esq., of Raford, in the county of Galway, by Julia, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway, and sister to the Countess of Clanricarde. Her marriage to Anthony Francis Nugent, Esq., of Pallas, in the county of Galway (who succeeded to the earldom of Westmeath on the death of his cousin, George Thomas John, Marquis and Earl of Westmeath, on May 5 last), took place Oct. 3, 1829, and its issue was four sons and four daughters—viz., William, Lord Delvin, married, and has issue; Malachy Daly, Captain 67th Regiment, killed in China; Charles; Richard; Julia Catherine (deceased), late Marchioness of Sligo; Mary Frances, wife of Sir Thomas J. Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill; Olivia Jane, wife of Patrick J. Power, Esq., of Woodlands and Faithlegg, in the county of Waterford; and Anne Elizabeth Charlotte, wife of John Archer Daly, Esq., of Raford.

## VISCOUNTESS WALDEN.

Helena Eleonora Augusta, Viscountess Walden, died on the 30th ult., at Walden Cottage, Chislehurst, Kent. Her Ladyship was born in August, 1836, the only child of his Excellency Count de Kielmansegge, for many years Hanoverian Minister at the Court of St. James's; and was married, Feb. 18, 1857, to Arthur, Viscount Walden, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, eldest surviving son of George, present Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., but had no issue. The Viscountess was a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales.

## THE HON. AND VEN. H. R. YORKE.

The Hon. and Ven. Henry Reginald Yorke, M.A., Canon of Ely, whose death occurred on the 26th ult., was next brother of the present Earl of Hardwicke. He was born Oct. 30, 1803, the second son of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., M.P., by Elizabeth Weake, his wife, daughter of James Rattray, Esq., of Atherston. Having received his education at Harrow and at St. John's College, Cambridge, he was ordained in 1827, and became Rector of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, in 1832. In 1856 he was appointed Archdeacon of Huntingdon (which preferment he held till 1870), and in 1869 was nominated Canon of Ely. He married, Nov. 19, 1833, Flora Elizabeth, third daughter of the late General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., K.C.B., by whom (who died Jan. 12, 1852) he leaves issue four sons and two daughters.

## SIR THOMAS DEANE.

Sir Thomas Deane, Knight, late President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, who died at his residence, 26, Longford-terrace, Monkstown, Dublin, on the 2nd inst., was an architect of considerable professional eminence, and was well known for his works in Cork and Dublin. He was born in 1792, the eldest son of Mr. Alexander Deane, of Cork, and was married three times; first, in 1809, to Catherine, only daughter of Edmund Conlon; secondly, in 1827, to Eliza, daughter of Robert O'Callaghan Newenham, Esq.; and, thirdly, in 1853, to Harriet, daughter of the late Major Williams, of Cheltenham. He was a J.P. for Cork, and served as High Sheriff in 1830 and in 1851. In the former year he received knighthood on the occasion of the visit to Cork of H.E. the Duke of Northumberland. Sir Thomas's son, Thomas Newenham Deane, Esq., is also a distinguished architect, and has gained much credit for his professional works at Oxford.

## SIR JAMES DOMBRRAIN.

Sir James Dombtrain, Knight, one of the Commissioners of Irish Lights, died on the 21st ult., at Sandford, near Dublin. He was born at Canterbury, in 1793, the son of Abraham Dombtrain, of that city, and is stated to have derived his descent from a French Huguenot family of D'Embrun, of Rouen. He served for twelve years in the Navy, and retired in 1820. He was formerly Deputy-Comptroller-General of the Coastguard in England, and subsequently for many years Inspector-General of the Coastguard in Ireland. In 1843 he was knighted by his Excellency Earl De Grey on board a cruiser in Kingstown Harbour, after an inspection of the Irish squadron of revenue cruisers. Sir James married, in 1816, Mary, daughter of the late Robert Furley, Esq., of Canterbury, and became a widower in 1864.

## MR. WHARTON, OF DRYBURN AND ABERFORD.

John Thomas Wharton, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Dryburn, in the county of Durham, and Aberford, in the county of York, died at the latter seat on the 25th ult. He was born in 1795, the second son of the Ven. Robert Wharton, Archdeacon of Stowe, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, by Sarah, his wife, only child of the Rev. John Whaley, of Huggate, in the county of York, and was brother to the late William Lloyd Wharton, Esq., of Dryburn, whom he succeeded in 1867. Mr. Wharton, the subject of this notice, was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He married, in 1832, Mary, second daughter of the Rev. J. H. Jacob, of The Close, Salisbury, and leaves one daughter, Mary, and a son and successor, John Lloyd Wharton, Esq., J.P., barrister-at-law, who was born 1837, and married, January, 1870, Susan Frances, daughter of the Rev. A. Duncombe Shafto, Rector of Brancepeth. The Whartons of Aberford and Dryburn are an offshoot of the family of Wharton of Old Park, in the county of Durham, which was founded by the celebrated Dr. Thomas Wharton, the famous physician of the time of Charles II., who attended the sufferers during the Plague of London. He was descended from a brother of the ancestor of the Dukes of Wharton.

## MR. DUGDALE, OF MEREVALE AND BLYTH HALL.

William Stratford Dugdale, Esq., of Merevale Hall and Blyth Hall, in the county of Warwick, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for North Warwickshire, died, on the 15th ult., at his seat near Coleshill. He was born April 1, 1800, the only son of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esq., of Merevale, M.P. for Warwickshire, by the Hon. Charlotte Curzon, his wife, daughter of Assheton, first Viscount Curzon, and was grandson of Richard Geast, Esq., barrister-at-law, who, on succeeding, under his uncle's will, to the Dugdale estates, assumed in 1799 the surname and arms of Dugdale, which came to him as direct descendant in the female line of the famous herald and genealogist, Sir William Dugdale, author of "The Baronage," "The Monasticon," &c. The respected gentleman whose death we record married, March 1, 1827, Harriet Ella, daughter of Edward Berkeley Portman, Esq., of Bryanston, and sister of Lord Portman, by whom he leaves a large family, the eldest of which, William Stratford Dugdale, Esq., barrister-at-law, is now of Merevale and Blyth.

## DR. SOLLY.

Dr. Samuel Solly, F.R.S., so well known in connection with medical literature and the profession generally, died suddenly on the 24th ult. In early life he pursued his studies at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, in 1828 was admitted a



member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1843 became a Fellow of that learned institution. In 1856 he was elected to the Council of the College, in 1862 was appointed Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery, and in 1867 was promoted to the Court of Examiners (which position he soon afterwards resigned) and became senior vice-president of the college. Dr. Solly contributed largely to medical journals, and was author of several important works, amongst others those on the "Human Brain," "Surgical Experiences," and "An Analysis of Muller on the Glands."

MR. CIPRIANI POTTER.

The late Mr. Cipriani Potter—whose death (at the age of seventy-nine) was announced last week—was among the few distinguished musicians that this country has produced. He was one of the first to recognise and appreciate the vast genius of Beethoven at a time when that composer's sublime productions found but little acceptance. Mr. Potter and his contemporary, Mr. Charles Meate (the latter still living), left their professional occupations in London, and repaired to Vienna, in order to place themselves, for a period, within the immediate influence of the great man whom they revered; and by Mr. Potter some of Beethoven's pianoforte works were first performed in this country. As an excellent pianist in the solid classical school, as a systematic teacher of his art, practical and theoretical, and as a composer for his instrument and for the orchestra, Mr. Potter has left a name that will ever stand high in the annals of English music. A more honourable career, both as a man and as a musician, was never pursued by any professor of any art, and the high influences exercised by Mr. Potter during his many years' tenure of office as Principal of the Royal Academy of Music will long be felt. Among many excellent musicians trained by him may be mentioned Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, now Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, in which office he succeeded the late Mr. Charles Lucas, both having been students in that institution and pupils of Mr. Potter.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Caroline Mary Vernon-Harcourt, late of Newsells Park, Herts, relict of the Rev. Leveson Vernon-Harcourt, M.A., Chancellor and Prebendary of York, and only daughter of the second Lord Selkirk, was proved in the London Court, on the 23rd ult., under £45,000 personalty, by the Hon. Caroline Mary Frances Jervis, her god-daughter, the Hon. William Mark Jervis, of the Inner Temple (brother of the last named), and the Rev. Leveson Cyril Randolph, M.A., Vicar of East Garston, Berks, the joint acting executors. The will is dated Nov. 21, 1867, and the testatrix died, July 16 last, in her eightieth year. There are several bequests to her friends; amongst them is £3000 to the Marchioness Dowager of Sligo. To the Marquis of Clanricarde she leaves her property at West Deane, Sussex. To the Rev. L. C. Randolph she leaves all other her freehold and leasehold estates in Sussex, together with all theological works. To the Clergy Orphan Corporation and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, at Putney, each £1000. After the payment of some legacies to servants and others, the testatrix bequeaths the residue of her property to her said god-daughter, the Hon. Caroline Jervis, for her own sole use and benefit absolutely.

The will of the Hon. Louisa Horatia Marsh, late of Beckenham, Kent, relict of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D., Honorary Canon of Worcester, and daughter of the first Baron Lilford, was proved in London, on the 15th ult., under £16,000 personalty, by the Rev. Richard Leonard Adams, of Shere, near Guildford, Surrey, and William Stewart Forster, Esq., of 28, Lincoln's-inn-fields. There are legacies to her nephews and nieces, and the following charitable bequests, viz.—To the Church Missionary Society, Bible Society, London Jews' Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Bristol Clerical Educational Society, each £500; to the Bristol Clergy Daughters Society and Pious Clergy Society, each £300; to the Bristol and Clifton Scripture Readers' Society, and London Scripture Readers' Society; Bristol Female Penitentiary and Leamington Female Penitentiary, each £250; the Irish Church Missionary Society and Irish Society, each £150; the Female Rescue Society, £100; and to Mr. Simon's trustees for the purchase of livings, £ 000, all free of duty.

The will of General Thomas Matthew Taylor, of H.M. Indian Army, Colonel of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, was proved in the London Court, on the 23rd ultimo, under £25,000 personalty in England. The gallant General, who had spent most of his military career in India, attained the great age of eighty, and died, on the 2nd ult., at Ramsgate. Amongst his bequests are the following:—To the refugees for homeless and destitute children of London, £100, in equal proportions between the Chichester Training-Ship and the Boys' Refuge, Great Queen-street; to the Ragged School Union and Middlesex Hospital, £50 each, all free of duty.

The will of Major Thomas Digby Roberts, I.E.C., who died Aug. 14 last, was sworn under £3000 personalty; that of the Rev. George Thomas Turner, M.A., Rector of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, was proved at Ipswich, under £70,000 personalty; that of James William Scott, bank manager at Leeds, was proved at Wakefield under £30,000 personalty; and that of William Jackson, Esq., was proved at Lancaster under £120,000 personalty.

A portion of the new pier at Westward Ho, North Devon, was washed away, on Thursday week, by a heavy ground swell.

Mr. Bright, having returned from Scotland, has been this week in the Isle of Wight.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin on Jan. 9, 1872, under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Mr. Goschen, accompanied by Admiral Sir S. C. Dacres, Captain Hall, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, arrived at Devonport, on Monday, on an official visit to the Government establishments.

Yesterday week some trucks belonging to the Dowlais Iron Company broke loose, ran down an incline, and dashed into a group of girls standing at the bottom. One was cut to pieces, and another had both legs taken off.

Mr. Chambers, of Putney House, intends presenting to the Anglo-Belgian Committee a silver cup of the value of 20gs., as a special prize to be shot for next year at Ghent by Belgian and English volunteers.

The Secretary of State for War has, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, appointed Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, a member of the senate of the Army Medical School at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley.

A conference of the Amalgamated Association of the Miners of England and Wales began, at Merthyr-Tydvil, on Monday—Mr. Halliday, president of the association, being in the chair. Delegates were present from South Wales, Monmouth, Stafford, and Lancashire, representing about 30,000 workmen. The conference lasted the week.

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HARVARD.—The examiners report "No. 7" as "correct, but deficient in point." "No. 8" as "neat, but extremely easy."

I. PIERCE.—Your Problem "No. 1" is little more than a succession of obvious checks.

W. CURTIS, L. W., Cantonbury, L. K., Wolverhampton, and Others.—Mr. Healey admits, with regret, that his Problem No. 1437 can be solved by the move suggested beginning with 1. B to K 6th (ch). He remarks that this commonplace solution is easily prevented by placing a Pawn on R's 2nd square.

ONSEVER.—We have been favoured with some of the very clever games played by Mr. Blackburne, blindfold, at Manchester lately, and intend to publish them immediately.

E. B. C. LAMM.—Your suggested move—27. R to K 8th—for Black in the game between Messrs. Frankenstein and Burn is a very good one; but, 27. B to B sq for White would have been unavailing, because of Black's replying with R to K 8ch.

R. E. BRAY.—A letter so addressed will reach the gentleman in question forthwith.

S. TITFORD.—We are at present overwhelmed by contributions of the like description. Your Knight's Tour, in any case, would be inadmissible unless accompanied by a complete geometrical and arithmetical solution.

W. COATES, I. PHENIX, C. WILSON, A. W. HUNTER, W. V. G.—Problems received, with thanks.

R. T. W.—1. The numerical property of the "magic square" in a Knight's Tour is that the sums of each vertical and horizontal row on the chess-board amount to 260. The Tour in question was published on March 18, possesses this property, you will find.

2. We shall give another of these Tours immediately. They are evidently interesting to a large number of our readers.

A. G. PEGAN, Alexandria.—You will have seen, before you read this, that your solution of Mr. Grove's problem is quite correct.

E. ALLEN, Oporto.—We agree with you in thinking that, in the Knight's Tours, there is more mental pleasure in putting together the syllables and words of a literary morceau than mere detached letters; but the latter is the more difficult achievement.

EDW.—We know nothing of such a signature.

C. W., Walworth.—Beware of complying with your request; it is proper for us to have some information regarding the club, of which we never heard until the receipt of your letter.

M. K. O., Amsterdam.—Many thanks for your kind attention.

T. M.—With much pleasure. Send them at your convenience.

SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. V.—The following signatures of correspondents who have solved this puzzle have been received since the publication of our former list:—T. B. Sanders, B. Hodges, H. S. C.—Halkins—Theriot—Master L. Guermonprez—Isidore—F. G. Chapman—St. Neot's—Owl—Rigi—M. P., Travellers' Club—J. S. E.—Fergus—S. Murray—Beehive—W. F. J. N.—Cato Utican—S. G. T.—Dion—F. H. C.—W. G. D.—S. P. Q. B.—Vandunk—Fidello—H. (Cantab)—Hamlet—Forester—Old Friend—Tacha—Otho—Frank Redmond—A. K. H.—Fanny—Puck—J. E. Lines, Chatham—W. Dowden, Cork—Veritas—Antonio, Preston—Llanigon—E. G. Bedford—E. H. Whomes—Tropis—Civilian—R. D. H.—G. O'Connor—Mulberry Hawk—Simon—Dreadnought, Sheerness—Pilgrimage—B. T. K.—Nicomachus—Sir Toby—E. G. W.—H. V. G.—Oliver—Tatty Coram—W. T. J. L.—J. Tomlinson—Beatrice—Roderic—S. B. K. O.—Larry—Nimrod—Old Subscriber—Longport—Merle—Janet—J. Crossley—Henry Samp—Auld Reekie—H. M. E.—Liverpool—F. P. E.—L. T. C. Melton—B. B.—Sahib—Crown Office—R. V.—Stanley—Banishes—Emily—Jane and Carolyn—O. W. F.—Helena—H. F. E.—Carfax.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1439 has been received from E. H. Whomes—J. W., Canterbury—W. G. (Cantab)—Box and Cox—L. L. P.—f. N.—Presla—G. D.—Civis—H. Kenrick—D. W. T.—Try Again—T. Bevan—R. K. E.—M., Chatham Lines—F. (Cantab)—E. E. S.—Llyŷ—J. F. C.—Pip—Willy, of Salisbury—P. of Rugby—M. P.—S. P. Q. B. of Breeze—Madhavan—J. Sowden—Emile Frau—R. D. T.—Keith and Kate—G. H. D.—W. P.—U.—Fides—and E. A. Allen, Oporto.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1440 has been received from J. Woods—Rubina—A. Wood—G. L. G.—Comte d'Orfengo—Tomato—V. P.—I. W., Canterbury—H. D.—Mac-C. Tracey—Winchester—H. D. T.—George—L. W. Lord—Francis—J. F. Butler—Samuel—Dow.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Kt from Q B 3rd	B takes Kt*	2. Kt takes B	P to K 4th
to Q 5th		3. B to Q 7th.	Mate

\* 1. If the Bishop be moved elsewhere, then 2. P to Q 4th, and mate next move.

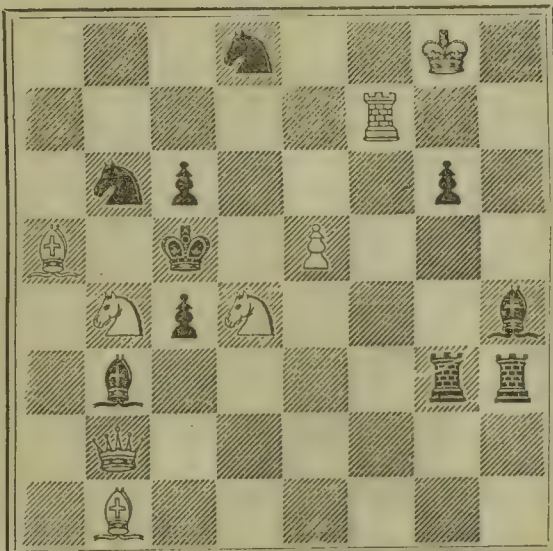
#### SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, NO. V.

The sentence got by taking the letters in the order of the Knight's march is:—"The Knight moves from one corner to the opposite on a rectangle of six squares."

#### PROBLEM NO. 1441.

By Mr. H. E. KIDSON.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

#### CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

A brilliant little Game, played some time ago between Messrs. DUFRESNE and BURN, jun., two of the best players in the Liverpool Chess Club.

(Evans's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Kt takes P	P takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to R sq
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	23. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	24. R takes P (ch)	R takes R (ch)
This way of declining the gambit is not so usual as 1. P to Q 4th.			
5. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	25. Q takes R (ch)	K to R 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	26. R to K R 4th	Kt to B 5th
7. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	27. Kt to Kt 4th (ch)	Kt to Kt 4th
8. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K Kt 3rd	28. R to Q sq	P to K 6th (ch)
9. P to Q R 4th	P to Q B 3rd	29. K to Kt 3rd	P to K 5th
10. P to Q R 5th	B to Q B 2nd	Threatening Kt to K R 4th or K 7th, discovering check and mate, but overlooking the obvious mate by P to K R 4th. The game, however, at this point was indefensible; for, if—	
11. P to K R 3rd	Castles	30. K to R 2nd	Kt to K R 4th (ch)
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th	31. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K 5th (dis. ch)
13. B to Q R 2nd	P to K R 3rd	32. K to K 2nd	B takes P (ch)
14. B takes Kt	P takes B	33. P to R 4th (ch)	K takes Kt (best)
15. Kt to K R 2nd	P to K B 4th	34. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to R 5th
16. Q to K R 5th	Kt to K B 5th	35. R to K B sq (ch)	K to K 4th
17. Q takes K R P	Kt takes Q P	36. Q takes Kt (ch)	
18. P to K B 4th	Kt takes K B P	and then gives mate in two more moves.	
19. R to K B 3rd	P to K 7th (ch)	30. P to K R 4th.	Mate.
20. K to B 2nd	B P takes K P		

#### CHESS IN NEW YORK.

In the year 1857, during Morphy's visit to New York, he played several games with Mr. Stanley, then, as a player, the mere wreck of what he had been, and, of course, won nearly all. The following Game, which has never seen the light until lately, was one of the few gained by Mr. Stanley. It is not a very brilliant affair; but, as a *solution* to a once fine player, Mr. Morphy's admirers might well have allowed it to be published.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. K takes Kt	P to Q B 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	15. P to Q R 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. K to B sq	P to Q Kt 4th	16. P takes P	P to K Kt 5th
This manoeuvre was favoured and practised a good deal by Kiossitzky at one time; but it never took root in this country, and is now rarely adopted anywhere.			
5. B to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. Kt to K Kt sq	P to Kt 6th
The proffered Pawn may be taken without much risk.			
6. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 3rd	18. P to K R 3rd	B to K 2nd
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th	Mr. Morphy abandoned the game here, because, as the Berlin <i>Schachzeitung</i> remarks, if—	
8. Kt to Q Kt 5th	B to Q R 3rd	19. Q to K Kt 4th	
9. B to Q B 4th	B takes Kt	A good move; almost the only one of which can be said throughout the skirmish.	
10. B takes B	Kt to K R 4th	20. Q to K Kt 4th	
11. P to Q 4th	Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)	Mr. Morphy abandoned the game here, because, as the Berlin <i>Schachzeitung</i> remarks, if—	
12. K to Kt sq	Kt takes R	21. R to K B 5th	R to Q sq
		22. Kt to K B 3rd	R to K B sq
		23. K to K B 3rd	K to Q 3rd
		24. Q B takes P	Q to K Kt 3rd
		25. Kt to K Kt 5th	he must lose.

### THE FAIR OF ST. CLOUD.

The destruction both of the Palace and little town of St. Cloud by the fire of artillery during the siege of Paris was an incident of the late war that excited general attention. Our notice is just now recalled to that place by the annual Fair of St. Cloud, a famous resort of Parisian festivity and social vanity, which has been held this year, in the usual manner, among the ruins of the town. The *Times* correspondent gives the following description; and it may here be read as a commentary on the sketch, by one of our Paris Artists, which supplies an illustration in this week's paper:—"There is a peculiar piquancy this year in this annual fair of *mirlitons* which has made it more popular than it has ever been before. To go with one's wife and family and picnic on a glorious Sunday afternoon amid the charred and blackened debris of this once bright and favoured spot seems to possess a peculiar fascination for the Paris bourgeois. What more charming and appropriate way of spending one's wedding day, for instance, than in contemplating these interesting remains? Here is a whole bridal party, the ladies in white dresses, with gay flower wreaths and fluttering streamers, tripping delicately with white satin slippers amid the cinders, the gentlemen in full evening costume and in spotless kid gloves, looking for some inviting spot, where a number of tricolour flags attached overhead to the projecting bannister of a burnt staircase flaunt gaily in the breeze, the calcined skeleton of the owner still possibly lying undiscovered beneath the heap of ruins upon which our happy group of pleasure-seekers are preparing their wedding breakfast. All in and about these ruins are ingeniously contrived places of refreshment and amusement. Cafés, tiny shooting-galleries, bagatelle-tables, and stalls in which sweetmeats are sold are extemporised in shady angles, above which, hanging as it were by a thread, are the beams and rafters of the upper stories, with kitchen-ranges, pots, pans, and smashed looking-glasses still sticking to the pegs on the walls which have remained standing. There is a profusion of national banners floating from tent-poles or the ends of rafters; marquee of bright and gaudy colours; the hum of loud and happy voices; the incessant din of the bands inviting the pleasure-seeker to examine for himself the fattest of women or the strangest of animals from the Eastern Archipelago concealed within; the constant arrival of open omnibuses and carriages, of small river steam-boats and of trains, all bringing gaily-dressed people. Altogether you have a combination of sights, sounds, and impressions such as this nation alone could have invented.

"Stretching for more than a quarter of a mile into the park, parallel with the river, is a temporary street of tents and booths. Here may be bought calcined specimens of glass and china ware, picked up from the ruins of the palace, objects of art and virtue so twisted and melted that it is impossible to know what they were, or of what value; photographs of ruins and of horrors of the Commune, all mixed up with bonbons and *mirlitons*. These latter are a specialty of the fair, and consist of long pipes which are gaudily painted and sold for a few sous. When the fun of the day is over, and everybody is exhausted with dancing and excitement, the correct thing is to come home from the ruins of St. Cloud making the air ring with the shrill sounds of these detestable penny trumpets. A bright laughing crowd throng the long street of tents, at the end of which are a number of merry-go-rounds, ball-tents, panoramic exhibitions, booths of fortune-tellers, performing dogs, and theatrical exhibitions. One of these theatres sought to draw an audience by the inscription, 'Garibaldi under the walls of Dijon, and by the sounds of a brass band, to the tune of which a file of Prussian soldiers and French Franks Tireurs were marching amicably upon a platform.'

The dancing-tents, as well as the theatres, drinking-booths, and bazaars, were more crowded than had ever been known at the Fair of St. Cloud in former years. We forbear to make any reflections on the propriety, in taste and feeling, of such a public entertainment at such a time and in such a place. French people and English people do not think alike, and need not criticise each other's ways.

The introductory lecture to the winter session, 1871-2, of the Manchester Royal School of Medicine was delivered on Monday, in the theatre of the institution, Faulkner-street, by Mr. R. T. Hunt, lecturer on the physiology and pathology of the eye. There was a numerous attendance of students.

The mortality returns for England in the year 1869 record the deaths of 455 women registered as ninety-five years old or upwards when they died to 192 men; 53 of the females had reached a hundred or upwards, and 1 at Liverpool was a hundred and seven. Of the 192 males 26 had completed a century of life or more; and 1 at Pewsey, Wiltshire, was a hundred and six. The greater longevity among females is especially shown from eighty upwards.

The Registrar-General for Ireland has issued an abstract of Irish agricultural statistics for 1870. The returns, when compared with similar tables in 1869, show an important decrease in the extent of land devoted to the growth of grain crops; but there was an increase of 14,000 acres in the quantity of land under potatoes. In flax there was a diminution of 38,000 acres, five sixths of which was in the province of Ulster alone. The returns as to the amount of live stock in the island are more encouraging.

The *Gazette* announces several appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, Governor of her Majesty's West African Settlements, and Sir Benjamin Chilly Campbell Pine, Governor of the Leeward Islands, are appointed Knights Commanders; and Mr. Sanford Freeling, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Grenada; Mr. John Harvey Darrell, late Chief Justice of the Bermudas or Somers' Islands; Mr. Francis Spencer Wigley, Attorney-General for the Island of Saint Christopher; and Mr. Charles Peter Layard, Government Agent for the Western Province of the Island of Ceylon, are appointed Companions.

The dull season is an appropriate time for considering the cause of the deaf-mute. It is but natural, then, that one should stumble just now upon letters and pamphlets devoted to a discussion of the best means to be employed in the education of deaf-mutes. At what may be called the parent institution, in the Old Kent-road, it is, and, as is affirmed on authority, always has been, the custom to intermingle the finger-alphabet and its word-building, manual signs, lip-reading, and vocal utterance. The mainstay is, of course, the finger-alphabet; and, by way, perhaps, of taking the tide at the flood, the heads of the asylum in the Old Kent-road have chosen this time, when there is some little stir about deaf-mutes, for issuing a sheet of more than usually well-executed plates representing how each letter of the alphabet is formed by means of the fingers, and how the qualities of good and bad are, to coin a word, deflagged. Children are likely to take to the plates as pretty pictures, and to learn the alphabet by way of amusement. It would not be a bad plan to publish a supplementary sheet of plates showing the manipulation of the one-handed alphabet.





THE FAIR OF ST. CLOUD, NEAR PARIS





RUINS OF ST. CLOUD, FROM THE RIVER.



CHRIST CHURCH, PORT BLAIR, ANDAMAN ISLANDS.



SOUTHPORT SEA-WATER BATHS.



ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, HULL



## CHRIST CHURCH, ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

Some illustrations of the British Indian official settlement in the Andaman Islands, which lie almost directly opposite Madras, above 700 miles eastward of the coast of Hindostan, have appeared in our Journal. The place has been used, since 1857, for the penal transportation and servitude of convicts from different parts of our Indian Empire. The most desperate and violent of these criminals are kept in chains, on Viper Island, Port Blair; while those whose characters allow of their milder treatment are placed to work at other stations. The whole number of convicts there at present is about 8000. Ross Island, also in the harbour of Port Blair, contains the official headquarters and residences of some of the Europeans. Our present illustration is a view of Ross Island Church (Christ Church), built by private contribution and aided by a Government grant. It was completed and consecrated by Bishop Milman, of Calcutta, in March of last year. The gentleman who sends us this illustration writes:—"We have just had a wedding in the church; and this is, perhaps, the only place in the world where, with a church and a community of Englishmen numbering nearly 200, the wedding party cannot drive away. The place is too hilly for carriages; ladies are, therefore, carried in sedan-chairs, and gentlemen use the means of locomotion provided them by nature."

## SOUTHPORT SEA-WATER BATHS.

The pleasant and healthy little town of Southport, which is situated on the coast of Lancashire, about twenty miles north of Liverpool, and near the entrance from the Irish Sea into the wide estuary of the Ribble, has become a favourite place of summer resort for the people of Liverpool and Manchester and the other manufacturing or commercial towns in that county. The neighbouring scenery has no particular attractions except that of an uninterrupted sea view, with a distant sight of the opposite shore about Lytham; but the extensive sandhills present an immense variety of objects interesting to those who care for the study of natural history, containing many varieties of shells, rare lizards, and insects, and several hundred different species of native plants. The disadvantage of these sands is that they keep the sea very far away from the town; and it has been sought to remedy this inconvenience, for the use of those who want to take the water, by constructing a pier 1465 yards in length, which was erected some time since, at the cost of £20,000. Another improvement, for the same purpose of accommodating visitors to this enterprising marine sanitarium, is the erection of the new building shown in our illustration, where sea-water baths, with a good space for swimming, and with all the comforts that can be desired by ladies or gentlemen in quest of hydropathic enjoyment, whether hot or cold, may now be had at every hour of the day, and in all states of the tide or weather. The air of Southport is pure, fresh, and mild, and only the difficulty of getting at the water has been a hindrance to its progress; but this objection seems now to be in some measure removed, and we may expect that it will henceforth be the rival of Blackpool as a Lancashire watering-place.

## ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, HULL.

The frequent resort of Danish vessels to the port of Hull, bringing a large number of seamen who are natives of Denmark, has made it desirable that they should be provided with means of religious worship and instruction in their own language. We have received from Mr. Clements Good, the Danish Consul there, a drawing which represents, as shown in our engraving, the new church or chapel of St. Nicholas, erected for the use of the Danish Lutheran congregation. It was consecrated and opened in May last. There is an ancient church at the east end of London which was founded long ago for the Danish sailors abiding with their ships in the Thames. It was visited by some of the Danish Royal family when they came to see the Princess of Wales.

A handsome building, erected at a cost of £3000, for the use of the Salisbury Literary and Scientific Institution, and the Salisbury School of Science and Art, in New-street, in that city, with a commodious hall, capable of seating 800 persons, was opened, on Monday, by the Mayor and Corporation.

It has been decided to hold a Scandinavian Exhibition at Copenhagen, chiefly for the display of articles from Denmark and Sweden and Norway, but new inventions from other countries will be admitted. A large building for the purposes of the exhibition is being erected in the Danish capital.

A general order issued by the Field Marshal Command-in-Chief states that the following will be the subjects of examination in military history and geography at the examination for admission to the Staff College, to be held in July, 1872:—1. The campaign of 1814 in France. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the geography of the country, that of Champagne in detail. 2. The general principles of war. Text-books, Jomini's "L'Art de la Guerre" and Hamley's "Operations of War."

Mlle. Titiens has carried Dublin by storm, and the mob returned the compliment with interest at her benefit last Saturday, when the theatre was filled with upwards of 4000 persons. So demonstrative were her admirers that she had to make her escape from the theatre in a cab, disguised as "Mrs. Brown." The mob would not be convinced of her departure until they broke into and searched the theatre, on which, notwithstanding the heavy rain, 3000 persons marched to her hotel, gave three cheers for the songstress, and quietly dispersed.

Mr. Forster, on Monday, delivered the address on the opening of the New Mechanics' Institution at Bradford. The building is a handsome structure, and has been erected on the site of an old hotel, in Market-street and Tyrral-street. The inaugural meeting was held in the lecture-hall of the institution, in which seats had been placed for an audience of 1200, and about that number were present, the admission being by ticket. Mr. Alderman Law presided. After some local references, Mr. Forster spoke of his position in the Government. During the past two or three years it had been his fate to be put somewhat in the forefront of the battle with the ignorance of the country. This he likened to a great public enemy, which, unless vigorously combated, seemed to threaten the national life with danger. Feeling that however ignorance might be fought against, it must continue to be powerful, he was most anxious to use against it all the forces at his command. While he did not contend that the Educational Acts passed by the present Government were final measures, he yet claimed for them a fair trial before they were altered or amended by supplementary legislation. The Bishop of Exeter, Sir John Pakington, M.P., Mr. Miall, M.P., and Mr. A. Illingworth, M.P., also took part in the proceedings. In the evening a public meeting was held, at which the Bishop of Exeter presided.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The session of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering at South Kensington began on Monday.

More than 500 workmen are engaged in converting Deptford Dockyard into a cattle market for the city of London.

Mr. Alderman Gibbons was, yesterday week, unanimously elected to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

On Tuesday the City Commissioners of Sewers authorised the extension of asphaltic paving at a cost of more than £6000.

The twelfth session of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature begins on the 16th inst.

Notwithstanding the general backwardness of the season, the fruit-show held on Wednesday at South Kensington was exceedingly good, both as to quality and quantity.

There was a great choral display by the Tonic Sol-Fa Association on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace. The choir, consisting of certificated singers only, numbered 4000 voices.

On Wednesday morning a series of paraffin explosions in Manor-street, Chelsea, resulted in the infliction of injuries to seventeen persons.

Some of the members of the London Rowing Club engaged, last Saturday, in a twelve-oared race, by which the summer season of this club was brought to a close.

To-day (Saturday) the office of the Accountant-General in Chancery will be opened for the payment of the October dividends, and also on Monday and Tuesday next week.

A handsome and commodious Congregational church was opened at Stamford-hill on Wednesday. The Rev. T. Binney preached the sermon in the morning, and the Rev. Baldwin Brown conducted the service in the evening.

Last week there were 117,630 paupers in the metropolis, of whom 32,380 were in the workhouses, and 85,250 were in receipt of out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, this was a decrease of 13,980.

The annual St. Bartholomew's dinner was held, on Monday evening, in the great hall of the hospital, under the presidency of Dr. Patrick Black. Professor Owen was the principal guest, and the health of Sir James Paget was the chief toast.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the London School Board, held on Wednesday afternoon, was not open to the press or the public. It was the first of the private meetings to be held on alternate Wednesdays. The discussion on the by-laws relating to compulsory education is fixed for Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Should cholera make its appearance in the metropolis the Dreadnought Hospital Ship is to be appropriated to the reception of patients. During the smallpox epidemic, of 1021 sufferers admitted to the ship, 1018 were discharged as cured, and only three died.

At a meeting of the committee of the fund organised for the purpose of aiding the suffering districts of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, held at the Mansion House, on Monday, it was stated that the subscriptions received amount to £1350. The public meeting on the subject at the Mansion House is to be held on the 11th inst.

Mr. C. Reed, M.P., presided, on Monday night, at a meeting in St. George's Hall, convened under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance, to hear a lecture by the Hon. G. H. Vibbert, member of the Massachusetts Legislature, upon the results of the legislation in the New England States in reference to the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

In acknowledging the address of the Greenwich Advanced Liberal Association, Mr. Gladstone's secretary assures that body that the Premier is grateful for the indulgent terms in which he is spoken of individually, and for the just and friendly estimate which the association have formed of the acts of the Government.

Writing with respect to the British Museum, Mr. George Ellis remarks that in that building there is one of the most interesting collection of portraits in all England, but they are placed as far beyond the reach of human vision as the originals are removed from earthly care. He suggests their removal to some other and better place.

The new wing of the Congregational school at Lewisham for the education of the sons of Congregational ministers was opened, on Tuesday, by a déjeuner. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in speaking of the education necessary for the requirements of the present time, said he considered that a study of modern languages was very essential.

The Michaelmas term for the evening classes for young men at the City of London College, Leadenhall-street, began on Monday. About 1000 students have enrolled their names. More than fifty classes in languages, science, and art are conducted by professors of tried ability. On Thursday the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A., delivered the inaugural address in the college hall. Pass-examinations for City clerks are held on the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

The South London Press says that thirty-eight South London tradesmen were summoned last week for having unjust weights and measures in their possession. The list comprised ten chandlers, six grocers, five publicans; cheese-mongers, and coal-dealers four each; ham-dealers and bakers two each; and one each of eating-house keepers, butchers, oilmen, and hair and glue merchants. In two cases there had been previous convictions, and the amount of fines was £44 10s.

The session 1871-72 of the London Dialectical Society was opened, on Wednesday, at the society's rooms, Adam-street, Adelphi, under favourable auspices. The opening address, by Mr. Moncre D. Conway, took the form of a paper on "Political Superstitions." The chair was taken by Mr. Levy. The next meeting will be held on Oct. 18, when a paper will be read by Mr. Austin Holyoake, entitled, "Would a Republican form of Government be suitable to England?"

The First Commissioner of Works intends, this autumn, to distribute among the poor inhabitants of London the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew. If the clergy, school committees, and other interested will make application to the superintendents of the parks nearest to their respective parishes, they will receive intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Charles Voysey, who has been deprived of the Vicarage of Healaugh, Yorkshire, by a recommendation to the Queen from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, opened regular services at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. Mr. Voysey stated that the principal points of his teaching would be—"1, That it is the right and duty of every man to exercise his private judgment in matters of religion; 2, that the character and dealings of God are infinitely higher than the popular views represent them to be; 3, that it is necessary to practise virtue and brotherly love in order to understand the love and goodness of God."

An Act of Parliament was passed in the late Session to enable the Corporation of London, governors of Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Fields, to establish a convalescent branch at Witley, near Godalming, Surrey. The Act recites the charter, granted, it is stated, by his "late" Majesty Henry VIII., and also refers to an Act passed in the reign of his late Majesty George III. It also mentions the destruction of the hospital, then situated in Bishopsgate-street, by the Great Fire of London. The necessity for a convalescent branch of this institution is set out, and provision is made for regulations, by which alterations which will be beneficial to the ordinary patient may be carried out.

Her Majesty's twin-screw armour-clad turret-ship Hecate, four guns, was launched, last Saturday, by the builders, Messrs. J. and W. Dudgeon, at their shipbuilding yard, Cabott Town. The Hecate is one of four vessels, called the "Cyclops" class of monitor turret-ships, ordered by the Government about twelve months ago, and intended for the defence of our coasts and channel seas. The Hecate, of 2107 tons burden by builders' measurement, is 225 ft. in length, 45 ft. in breadth, and has a depth of 16 ft. in the hold. She is made of iron throughout, and amidships a space about 120 ft. in length is inclosed by an elliptical breastwork of defensive armour-plate 9 in. and 10 in. thick, backed by East India teak and lined with two thicknesses of ½-in. iron plate. This bulwark, impenetrable to shot and shell, is carried completely round the vitals of the ship, protecting the engines, the apparatus to be used for steering in battle, and the powder magazines. Two turrets, similarly plated, rise above this breastwork, by which their revolving bases are protected. Each turret is pierced for two 18-ton guns, which will throw shot and shell weighing about 450 lb.

Professor Maurice, as Principal of the Working Men's College, delivered, on Monday evening, the opening lecture with which the autumn session is regularly begun. As to the present, Professor Maurice drew the attention of the students to a proposal which had emanated from the College for Women, in Queen-square, to the effect that the sphere of teaching in the Working Men's College should be so enlarged as to admit students of the other sex. He denounced the flippancy with which the "woman question" is discussed in the literature of the day, styling it an impertinence, deserving to be scouted from society by sensible men. For his own part, he did not care to inquire whether the sexes were equal in brain or in intellect. It was absurd to bring up men as if they were to worship Mammon, and women as worshippers of God, and he augured that when the experiment of a joint education for men and women was once tried most difficulties would vanish in a practical solution, and reminded them that the Bible placed education on its broadest basis, including all humanity, women as well as men, within its sphere. The Rev. J. S. Brewer, Mr. H. E. Rawlins, and others addressed the students explanatory of the course of instruction to be pursued.

The autumn session of the medical schools was opened on Monday night. The inaugural address at St. Thomas's Hospital was delivered by Mr. F. Le Gros Clark; at the London Hospital, by Dr. W. J. Little; at Charing Cross, by Dr. T. H. Green; at St. George's, by Dr. J. Clarke; at King's College, by Professor Rutherford; at St. Mary's, by Dr. Alfred Meadows; at Guy's, by Mr. Henry Oldham; at Middlesex, by Dr. John Murray; at University College, by Professor H. C. Bastian; at Westminster, by Dr. Basham; and at the Ladies' Medical College, by Dr. Edmunds. At King's College Professor Rutherford spoke of the Spiritualists. He characterised their pretensions as an outrage to science and to common-sense. It was stated, he said, upon the authority of a certain noble Lord, that a Mr. Home had the power of floating in the air at will. Mr. Home and his disciples did not yet seem inclined to make a public exhibition of their powers, but continued to ride in omnibuses or cabs, finding it safer not to trust to conveying themselves about by their own power of will. Such impositions had been common in all ages, and table-turners and spirit-rappers had made dupes of many simple-minded people; but now they had become so dexterous that they could make dupes of some persons who were well educated.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening, in the Workmen's Hall, Birkenhead, on the relations between labour and capital. Mr. Edward Mills presided, and the hall was crowded, principally by working men.

The autumn of 1871 will long be remembered for the terrible mortality among sporting men, and now the honoured name of John Scott has been added to the mournful list. The veteran trainer died, on Wednesday last, of acute bronchitis, having reached the ripe age of seventy-seven, and having retained all his faculties, except that of hearing, to the last. The condition in which Général, a most difficult horse to train, appeared at the St. Leger post last month proved that John Scott's hand had lost none of its cunning, and we could only regret that the horse was not good enough to take one more St. Leger to Whitewall. It is hopeless to attempt to give even the leading features of John Scott's long career. He trained the winners of sixteen St. Legers—the first being Matilda, who carried off the race in 1827—a feat totally without parallel. West Australian was probably the best horse which ever did battle for Whitewall, and it must have given "John" additional pleasure to win the "triple crown" for Mr. Bowes, for whom he trained for forty-two years without the smallest misunderstanding arising between them. He has not had many horses under his care for the last few years; but no man could have engaged them more cleverly or won more races with a small and by no means high-class stud. No one was ever more straightforward and upright in all his dealings, and the name of John Scott will not be forgotten as long as the Turf exists.

Mr. Mundella proposed a compromise for terminating the strike at Newcastle—that the men should sacrifice a portion of their wages to secure the three hours per week which now remain in dispute. This proposal was submitted to the men on strike, for decision by ballot, on Thursday week, and met with an almost unanimous acceptance by them. Sir William Armstrong has, however, replied on the part of the master engineers, refusing the compromise and repeating the offer contained in his former letter of two hours less wages and extra payment for the other three hours. The great objection of the masters is that by yielding the point of time they yield all, as the equivalent concession made in wages would not be retained. There is, however, a yet further difficulty—that of getting the men who have migrated elsewhere to come back to the reduced wage which was to be the compensation for the reduced hours. Sir W. Armstrong's letter was considered at a committee meeting of the league, at Newcastle, on Monday afternoon, and at a large mass meeting of the men held at night. A resolution was passed, unanimously and amid great enthusiasm, declaring that, inasmuch as the employers had rejected the proposed compromise, the workmen reverted to their original demand of the nine hours pure and simple. The South Staffordshire iron trade is in a very disturbed state, and there are reports of strikes in other parts of the country.



## THE MAGAZINES.

The best to be said of the two novels which have so long engrossed the department of serial fiction in the *Cornhill* is that they are perceptibly approaching their conclusion. Indifferent as they are, they are, with the exception of a graceful sonnet by Mr. P. B. Marston, all, that the magazine has this month to show in the shape of belles lettres, the other contributions falling under the head of what magazine editors regard as "padding." An intelligent analysis of a good book on a great subject, however, is always preferable to inferior fiction; and such we find in a notice of Mr. Hunter's interesting investigation of the very important question whether our Mohammedan subjects in India are required by their religion to rebel against us. It is satisfactory to find grave Islamite doctors resolving the question in the negative, but unsatisfactory to perceive that this decision is based upon our fulfilment of conditions which we do, as a matter of fact, observe with scrupulous fidelity, but which we may at any time be pronounced to have infringed when it suits the purpose of a religious zealot or a political adventurer. Our inevitable policy of treating Hindoos and Mohammedans on an equal footing, which practically involves the monopoly by the former of the employments accessible to natives, is a substantial and incurable Mohammedan grievance, which may at any time be held to warrant a crusade for its redress. Other theological points, more knotty still, are discussed with great ability in the second part of Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma." If evidence of the authorship of the paper on Spain were required it would be found in the facility with which the writer lapses from a view of the Iberian church and army into a discussion of custom-house grievances. A British Consul, doomed to perpetual battling with indolent and dishonest officials, is not the man to take a favourable view of Spanish character or resources. His tone is very querulous, and the course of Spanish history for the last three years seems to prove that it is unduly so.

One of the best articles in a heterogeneous number of *Macmillan* also relates to Spain—Miss Mary Arnold's clear and interesting account of the genesis of the national epic of the *Cid*. The English hero of the *Commune* continues the detail of his adventures, and enumerates the various afflictions he underwent at the hands of the Versailles troops, whose behaviour to their captives, certainly indefensible in the abstract, was much what might have been expected under the circumstances. A visit to the deserted jade quarries in Chinese Turkestan, and the exertions of a benevolent landlord to improve some of the poorest description of house property, form the subjects of two brief but interesting papers. The most important article, however, is one on the deplorable waste of the time of Parliament, never more apparent than last Session. The author imputes the evil chiefly to excessive talk, and recommends giving the majority power to insist on the summary closing of debates. The measure may be necessary, but the necessity is very unwelcome. A perfectly unobjectionable plan would be the power of suspending bills which had passed the second reading in either House for the Session, and resuming them at the same stage in the following one. The contrary practice now prevailing is as absurd as if it were enacted that all ships that could not be completed within one financial year should be pulled to pieces at the close of it, and began over again in the next.

*Blackwood* is decidedly at the head of the magazines of the month, were it only on the strength of "The Maid of Sker" and "Fair to See," which are continued with unabated spirit. A paper on "Trouville and the Calvados Shore" is hardly less noticeable from its general *verve*, its photographic portraiture of the resorts described—which seem to differ most remarkably for such near neighbours—and in particular for its inimitable sketch of the way in which Parisian ladies used to go down to Trouville in the palmy days of the Empire and the watering-place. "Cornelius O'Dowd" varies his usual themes by an interesting account of a recent trial at Vienna; and some new American and English books are reviewed pleasantly enough. We decidedly dissent, however, from the critic's low estimate of the Breitmänn ballads.

*Fraser* has nothing lively except "Patricius Walker's" sketch of a visit to Edinburgh. The solid articles, however, include several of considerable value—especially a vigorous exposition of the evils to be apprehended from endowing a Roman Catholic University in Ireland, an account of an inspection of two German schools in active operation, and some cogent observations on the nature and laws of evidence, especially in their relation to the marvellous. M. Léon Veer, a French writer, analyses the political situation of his country, and arrives at the just conclusion that the present Provisional Republic stands a very good chance of becoming permanent by the mere power of habit. No speculator on the subject, however, seems to make sufficient allowance for the unpopularity of the new taxes which will inevitably be incurred by whatever Government may be in power when they are first exacted.

The *Fortnightly Review* has some very interesting papers, of which that by Mr. Fawcett on the House of Lords will probably attract the chief attention at present. Mr. Fawcett comments, of course, on the anomaly of a Liberal majority in one House and a Conservative in the other; but he does not advert to one way in which it might be redressed—by the Conservatives obtaining a majority in both. Such would not improbably be the consequence of a premature attack upon an institution which, whatever may be said against it, is still approved by public opinion. Mr. Fawcett's tone, however, is by no means violent, and he expresses a decided opinion in favour of a Second Chamber until a more adequate representation can be obtained for minorities, which, we fear, must be pronounced a very improbable contingency. Herr Hillebrand, in a very interesting essay, takes a favourable and we believe a sound, view of the prospects of free institutions in Germany. Mr. Pater, in an essay on Pico della Mirandola, tells the story of a remarkable man, who attempted, through the medium of philosophy, to effect that fusion of the mediæval and the classical spirit which the artists of the day more perfectly achieved through the medium of art. The article is beautifully written, and displays much subtlety of appreciation. Mr. Morley's narrative of the not very edifying episode of Voltaire's visit to Berlin is chiefly noticeable as an illustration of the tendency of writers of the Comtist school to admire despotism in action.

The *Contemporary Review* has also some highly interesting articles. Principal Tulloch's account of Whichcote, the typical Broad Churchman of the seventeenth century, is a fine addition to his gallery of ecclesiastical portraits. Mr. Fairbairn contests the theory of the origin of primitive Aryan theology in nature-worship; Mr. T. Wright expounds the causes of the slight influence exerted on the working classes by political leaders of their own station; and Mr. Capes points out very convincingly why no decisive results are to be immediately expected from the present religious agitation in Germany. Mr. Maitland's criticism on Mr. Rossetti's poetry is the disquisition of an owl upon a nightingale.

Mr. Rossetti is among the contributors to the *Dark Blue*,

with a simple and natural ballad, "Down Stream," no great effort, but thoroughly effective. Mr. O'Shaughnessy's longer and more elaborate "In Love's Eternity" is highly poetical in conception, and distinguished by ethereality of feeling and clear, ringing, yet delicate melody. Two of the best of the prose papers are on poetical subjects—Mr. West's criticism of Browning and the Hon. Roden Noel's of Walt Whitman. Mr. O'Donnell's exposure of the shady side of the late revolution and present régime in Spain appears telling, but nearly everything he says would have been equally applicable to the English Revolution of 1688.

*Saint Pauls* is also strong in poetry, "Felicità" being a very creditable study, in Mrs. Browning's manner; and Madame Belloc's "Ghostly Maid" a really admirable ballad. The most attractive of the other contributions are the two novels and Miss Merivale's account of the Prussian amber-mines.

*Tinsley's Magazine* and the *Gentleman's Magazine* are exceedingly readable, but contain nothing of special mark. In *Temple Bar* we have chiefly to note the continuation of Miss Broughton's story; in the *St. James's Magazine* a critique on Mr. Arnold's poetry by the Bishop of Derry; and in *Belgaravia* a paper by Mr. Stigand on that eccentric and unwholesome genius Charles Baudelaire. Miss Saunders's "High Mills" and Miss Betham-Edwards's "Sylvestres" continue to constitute the most remarkable features in *Good Words*. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the *Victoria Magazine*, *Good Words for the Young*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *New Monthly Magazine*, the *Leisure Hour*, *Once a Week*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

The *British Quarterly Review* contains, as usual, some excellent articles, of which that on Mr. Darwin's "Theory of the Origin of Man" is the most important, and that on "Letters and Letter Writing" the most entertaining.

That "when the Kings rage, the Achæans suffer;" that the scourge of war falls heavily on unoffending backs; and that the consequences which arise, when in any country or countries there is "red ruin and the breaking up of laws," are felt even unto strange cities is a well-known fact. But the fact has lately received a curious illustration. Just as the public had begun to pay some attention to *The History of France*, by M. Guizot, translated by Robert Black, M.A. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), the issue of monthly parts was suddenly stopped because Paris was in a state of siege, and the materials requisite for a continuation of the work were shut up in the besieged city. Not four whole parts had been completed when a promising and creditable enterprise was undeservedly cut short. After a lapse, however, of nearly nine months, the publication has been resumed, and bids fair to, for the future, proceed on the even tenour of its way. M. Guizot tells the story of his country's fortunes in the most charming manner, and has adopted the plan, which is most likely to secure young people's interest and attention, of picking out at each successive epoch some prominent and striking person or incident, and then making to issue from him, or her, or it, as it were from a centre, historical rays of more or less brilliancy, penetrating in all directions, and reaching objects at even a remote distance. Nor are pictorial embellishments to seek; for the pencil of A. de Neuville has provided illustrations of which, whatever may be said of their exaggeration and theatrical tone, none can say that they are not profuse in number, powerful in conception, and spirited in execution. Part vi. has just appeared, and there are no signs of any flagging anywhere.

## THE REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

On Thursday last the order for the reduction of the postage on inland letters took effect. It may be convenient if we remind the public that the following are now the rates:—

For a letter not exceeding 1 oz. ...	1d.
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz. ...	1½d.
Exceeding 2 oz., but not exceeding 4 oz. ...	2d.
Exceeding 4 oz., but not exceeding 6 oz. ...	2½d.
Exceeding 6 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz. ...	3d.
Exceeding 8 oz., but not exceeding 10 oz. ...	3½d.
Exceeding 10 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz. ...	4d.

Any letter exceeding the weight of 12 oz. will be liable to a postage of 1d. for every ounce or fraction of an ounce, beginning with the first ounce. A letter, for example, weighing between 12 oz. and 13 oz. must be prepaid 1s. 1d. A letter posted unpaid will be charged with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently paid will be charged with double the deficiency. An inland letter must not exceed the dimensions of 1 ft. 6 in. in length, 9 in. in width, and 6 in. in depth.

Concurrently with the reduction of postage of inland letters, the inland sample post will be abolished.

From the same date inland book packets will be limited to the same dimensions as inland letters—viz., 1 ft. 6 in. in length, 9 in. in width, and 6 in. in depth, and to a maximum weight of 5 lb. Any book packet which may be found to contain a letter or communication of the nature of a letter, not being a circular letter or not wholly printed, or any inclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection, will be treated as a letter and charged with double the deficiency of the letter postage. Any newspaper which may be found to contain an inclosure will be charged as a letter. In other respects the regulations affecting inland book packets and newspapers will remain unaltered.

The autumnal session of the Baptist Union was held last week at Northampton, under the presidency of the Rev. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool. About 600 ministers and prominent laymen of the denomination were present.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Royal East Borks Agricultural Association took place on Tuesday. After the prizes for ploughing had been awarded and distributed, the members of the association dined together in the Townhall, Maidenhead—Mr. Henry Grenfell presiding. There were present, amongst other gentlemen, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P.; Mr. Walter, M.P.; Mr. Eykyn, M.P.; Sir Charles Russell, Sir J. East, and Mr. Walker (the Mayor of Maidenhead).

Following the returns of the quarter's revenue, the Treasury, on Tuesday, issued a return of the income and expenditure for the half of the financial year just elapsed. From this table it appears that, while the income amounts to £31,849,983, the expenditure amounted to £24,931,078. There has in consequence been a reduction in the balances, which on Saturday last were a little over two millions in the Bank of England, and a million and a half in the Bank of Ireland.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. C. W. Ryder, merchant, of Liverpool, was held in that town, on Wednesday, there being a large attendance from Manchester and other places. The unsecured debts amounted to £27,000, and the liabilities on discounts to £140,000. The available assets showed a dividend of about 2s. in the pound. A committee of inspection was appointed to wind up the estate, which will take some time, as the firm had large transactions abroad.

## THE VINTAGE OF MEDOC.

The French wines exported from Bordeaux, which are called in England "claret," a name that has lately been extended, by those who know not the difference, to the wines of Burgundy and other districts, are justly esteemed among the wholesomest and pleasantest varieties of this generous liquor. Their rare odour and rich colour, as well as their fine taste, the softness and coolness of their impression on the palate, their sedate easiness in the stomach, their mildness to the blood, and their friendliness to the brain, make them of all alcoholic drinks the most agreeable to temperate men. Such is the quality of genuine claret, when not mingled with the fiery juice of the grape raised in Eastern France. The best kinds are produced in Médoc, which is the name of a territory stretching fifty miles north from Bordeaux, forming a promontory, or tongue of land, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gironde, or estuary of the Garonne. The name Médoc is a corruption of the Latin "In Medio Aquæ," because of its peninsular situation. The vineyards of Médoc are situated along a narrow strip of raised ground which runs along the bank of the river; and to the west of this, across the remaining breadth of the plain to the seacoast, is a sandy waste of heath, with a forest of fir-trees here and there, being the northern prolongation of the Landes. The gravelly soil of this vine-growing bank is composed of the detritus of the Pyrenean rocks, brought down in former ages by the streams which flow from these mountains into the Garonne river. Examined closely, the soil is a mixture of white quartz pebbles with fine sand. Few plants could subsist upon it, yet the vine thrives better on such ground than anywhere else. No manure is used, but a little fresh mould is laid over the roots from time to time. The vines here are trained in the espalier fashion, being fastened to horizontal laths fixed across upright posts, not more than 20 in. or 2 ft. above the ground, ranged from one end of the vineyard to the other. The spaces between the vine-rows are ploughed with an ox-plough four times in the season, care being taken not to tread on the plants. A vine will begin to yield grapes fit for wine at five years of age, and will continue productive for a hundred years, extending its roots 40 ft. or 50 ft. The vineyards whose produce is most highly esteemed are those of Château Margaux, Château Lafitte, and Château Latour; but many growths of second-rate quality are sent from the communes which bear these famous names. Our view of the Château Lafitte vineyard will be followed by other illustrations.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Sept. 30:—

In London, 1889 births and 1390 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 346 below, while the deaths exceeded by 5 the average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1390 deaths included 51 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 30 from whooping-cough, 39 from different forms of fever (of which 8 were certified as typhus, 23 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever), and 153 from diarrhoea. To different forms of violence 44 deaths were referred last week. Of these, 35 were the result of accident or negligence, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, and 5 from suffocation, of which 4 were of infants. Of the deaths from fractures and contusions, 6 were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets, 2 were of children run over by tramway cars, and the other 4 of children and adults resulting from injuries from vans. Four deaths of persons aged ninety years and upwards were recorded last week. A shoemaker in the Bethnal-green Workhouse was stated to have attained the age of 103 years.

During the week 4817 births and 3602 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week in these towns was at the rate of 26 deaths annually to every 1000 persons living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—London, 22 per 1000; Portsmouth, 23; Norwich, 26; Bristol, 22; Wolverhampton, 31; Birmingham, 23; Leicester, 34; Nottingham, 31; Liverpool, 30; Manchester, 33; Salford, 32; Bradford, 31; Leeds, 34; Sheffield, 31; Hull, 32; Sunderland, 47; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 36. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes was 25 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 28 per 1000; and in Dublin, 23.

In Paris 831 deaths were returned in the week ending Friday, Sept. 29, and the annual death-rate was equal to 24 per 1000 of the estimated population.

In Brussels 106 deaths occurred in the week ending the 23rd ult., and the annual death-rate was 30 per 1000.

In Berlin, during the week ending the 28th ult., 666 deaths were recorded (of which 113 were referred to smallpox, 98 to infantile diarrhoea, and 11 to cholera), showing an annual rate of 39 per 1000.

In Vienna the 322 deaths in the week ending the 23rd gave an annual rate of 27 per 1000.

In Rome 118 deaths were registered in the week ending the 17th ult., and the annual death-rate was 27 per 1000.

In Königsburg the fatality from cholera is declining; in the week ending last Thursday 23 deaths were reported, against 52 in the week ending the 14th ult. In Stettin three fatal cases occurred last week.

In the city of New York 555 deaths were registered in the week ending the 9th ult., and the equivalent annual rate of mortality was 31 per 1000.

In Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending the 5th ult. were 282, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 18 per 1000.

In Madras the 237 deaths in the week ending Aug. 18 showed an annual death-rate equal to 29 per 1000.

Colonel Tomline's quarrel with the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the right of the subject to have silver bullion converted into coinage will not have been forgotten. Although worsted in the law courts, the hon. gentleman has offered a bar of silver worth £100 to the Newcastle strike committee if they can induce Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Lowe to have the bullion coined for them.

At last we have the best of news respecting the crew of the *Megara*. They are all saved. The *Malacca*, one of the ships sent to the rescue, had, it would appear, reached St. Paul's before any of the shipwrecked men had perished either from hunger or from cold; the other ship, the *Rinaldo*, it would seem, had been blown off the island, so that her services were of no avail. The *Malacca* took the crew to Sydney. The mail-steamer having been met on the way, Captain Thrupp, the commander of the *Megara*, took a passage home, reached the south point of Ceylon on Sunday night, and is expected in England about the 4th of next month.





THE VINTAGE IN MEDOC: THE VINEYARDS OF CHATEAU LAFITTE.





WRECK OF THE UNDERLEY AT THE BACK OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



A WARD IN THE HAMPSTEAD SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.



## WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT-SHIP.

On the night of Monday week a violent south-east gale swept the English Channel in the neighbourhood of Ventnor, at the "back" of the Isle of Wight. The moon set about three o'clock, and just afterwards a large full-rigged ship was observed to drive headforemost on the rocks in the neighbourhood of Dunose Head, midway between Bonchurch and Luccombe. The crew omitted to make use of her anchor, which would have kept her from further mischief, but busied themselves in furling their sails. The consequence was that she sheered round broadside on, with her keel wedged between two rocks. This vessel was the Underley, a fine iron ship of 900 tons, built in 1866 at Lancaster, and chartered for the London and Australia Black Ball line. She had left the Thames on the Saturday night, with thirty emigrant passengers for Melbourne and a general cargo valued at £30,000, consisting chiefly of Manchester goods, machinery, and several tons of gunpowder for blasting. She was commanded by Captain Tidmarsh, but was in charge of a pilot named Spurgeon when this disaster occurred. Notice was given to the coastguard stations at Ventnor and Shanklin; and as soon as it was light the men at those stations lost no time in repairing to the scene of the disaster, the former taking with them their rocket apparatus. At half-past six they launched their boat, and went alongside to render assistance in getting her off. But at eight o'clock the tide began to ebb, and the vessel settled down among the rocks within a few yards of the shore. About ten o'clock a couple of tugs arrived, by one of which fifteen female emigrants were taken off and conveyed to Portsmouth. The other tug was unable to get near on account of want of water; but the male passengers were taken ashore in a second trip. During the day thousands of persons from all parts of the Isle of Wight went to see the vessel, which it was hoped might still be floated off. When the tide was up again, late in the evening, an effort was made by the two tugs to haul the ship off the rocks, having first removed a portion of her cargo. This effort, however, did not prove successful; and on the Wednesday morning she was abandoned by her crew, who got ashore upon a rope thrown out to the ship by the rocket apparatus. The vessel afterwards went to pieces. Our illustration is drawn after a sketch by Mr. J. Wemyss Anderson, who witnessed the scene on the Wednesday. Only one life was lost, that of the steward, who was drowned in trying to get ashore. The distressed passengers and crew were kindly received at East Dine, Bonchurch, the residence of Mr. J. S. Henry, M.P., and there found shelter till other arrangements could be made for them.

## THE HAMPTSTEAD SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

The London daily papers have filled many of their columns, during the last fortnight, with the painful details of evidence taken in the inquiry ordered by the Local Government Board (lately styled the Poor-Law Board) into the charges made by several medical gentlemen against the management of this hospital. The inquiry is daily conducted by the Commissioners, Mr. Henley and Dr. Buchanan, at the offices of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Norfolk-street, Strand. It is as well to explain at once that the Hampstead Smallpox Hospital is not, as has been supposed by many, what is known as a voluntary hospital. It is nothing more or less than a pauper institution. It is a temporary building, erected under the powers given to the Poor-Law Board in Gathorne Hardy's Act of 1867, to meet the epidemic of last winter. The cost of its erection is defrayed out of the common poor fund of the metropolis, to which the different unions, or parishes, contribute rateably, and the inmates received are paid for by the parishes which send them. The hospital is one of four fever and smallpox hospitals in the metropolis under the general management of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, representing the several parish vestries or boards of guardians in London, supervised by the Local Government Board's medical and general inspectors. In these four institutions about 24,000 patients in round numbers, have been treated during the epidemic. The patients are admitted to the hospitals on the relieving officers' orders; and, though the patients are thus paupers, the parishes are entitled by law, if the persons are able to pay, to recover the cost of their keep in these asylums. One of our illustrations gives a view of the interior of a ward in the Hampstead Smallpox Hospital. We refrain at present from commenting on the facts disclosed in the inquiry, which is not yet concluded.

The pitfall alarm at Woolwich continues. Yesterday week, just a week after an old well in the arsenal gave way and nearly swallowed up one of the workmen, another case occurred at the Royal Marine Barracks. As one of the Royal Artillery coal-carts was passing a corner of the barracks, near the northern end of the parade, the ground gave way beneath the wheels, and it was with great difficulty that the vehicle was extricated. The hard ground over a space of eight feet broad had given way, and revealed beneath a dome-shaped cavity fifteen feet in breadth. On the top of the débris which had fallen in was a mass of brickwork, which, it is supposed, was the domed cover of a well or cesspool.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

No. 8 (Broadwood's) company of the Queen's (Westminster) held its annual prize meeting for the current year at the range of the corps, Wormwood-scrubbs, on Monday. Among the principal prize-winners were Privates Heath, C. Trail, Hubert, Henderson, and Finlayson. Private Heath was also the winner of the Broadwood monthly challenge cup, and Private Mitchell of the second monthly challenge cup.

The prizes annually presented to the 1st Berks (Reading) have been shot for at the Coley range. The senior member for the borough, Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., gave three of the prizes of the value of £50. The remaining prizes included the ladies' cup, value £10; a prize presented by Major Stephens, value £5 5s.; a prize value £5 5s., the gift of the Mayor, Mr. P. Spokes; a prize given by Mr. John Simonds, value £5 5s.; a prize value £5 5s., presented by Mr. J. Henry Blagrove; a prize value £5 5s., given by Messrs. Bracher and Sydenham; a prize presented by Mr. Botley, value £5 5s.; and sundry money prizes. The following prizes were also offered for competition by members who had attended the autumn manoeuvres:—A prize, presented by Mr. G. S. Lefevre, M.P., value £10; a prize, value £5, given by the commanding officer (Captain Hunter); a prize value £5, the gift of Captain W. H. Martin-Atkins; and a silver watch, presented by Captain Attenborough. The winners of the principal prizes were as follow:—Private Warwick, Private Ricketts, Corporal Witherington, Musketry-Instructor Sergeant Turner, Private Stainford, Privates Hayward, Hawkins, Morris, Burrows, and L. Williams; Ensign Slocombe, Private Blatch, Sergeant Soper, and Private Lock.

The annual rifle contest between twenty volunteers from Devon and twenty from Cornwall came off at Mount Batten, Plymouth, on the 20th ult., when a challenge plate subscribed for by both sides was won by the Cornish men, who, with a score of 1063, beat the Devon men by 64 points. The highest score was made by Private Henderson, of Truro.

The annual volunteer fêtes in the north of Scotland were held last week. There was the Caithness Artillery competition, followed by a review by the Earl of Caithness. The Sutherland corps also appeared at Dunrobin Castle, where a brilliant party of guests was staying. The Duke of Sutherland reviewed the corps, which consisted of seven companies. On Thursday his Grace gave a splendid ball at the castle, and yesterday week he gave a dinner to the whole volunteer force of the county. There was a large attendance of spectators at the review and games that followed. The whole proceedings were very successful, and the shooting at both competitions was very good; that connected with the Sutherland volunteers was excellent.

**BRIGHTON.**—The Rev. W. J. PAYNE, M.A., receives PUPILS TO PREPARE for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, &c. Playroom near the house, with swings, tennis-court, &c. Terms, 60 to 80 guineas a year. Pupils received at any time. For references and particulars apply as above to Gordon House, Marine-parade, Brighton.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES OF THE SKIN.** Gray's-inn-road and Mitre-street. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 49, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, 1000 weekly. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. T. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

**THE GRANVILLE HOTEL,** ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA, THANET. Reduction of Tariff from Oct. 1.—The Winter Season. Suites of Apartments and Bed-Rooms reduced 50 per cent, if taken by the Week. Boarding Terms, £3 10s. per Week, or 10s. 6d. per Day, with use of Reading, Smoking, and Lady's Drawing-Rooms. The Large Hall will shortly be opened for Private Balls, Concerts, &c. Address—"The Manager." N.B. The Turkish and other Baths will be open during the Winter Season.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.** This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the words "Kinahan's L.L." on seal, label, and cork. Wholesale Dépôt, 6A, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

**EPPS'S DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.**

**GRATEFUL-COMFORTING, EPPS'S COCOA.**

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